

MICROLEPIDOPTERA FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

ADDITIONAL RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF
MICROLEPIDOPTERA COLLECTED IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS
BY THE RENNELL ISLAND EXPEDITION 1953—54

By J. D. BRADLEY

AN account (Bradley, 1955) of the expedition to Rennell and Bellona Islands appears in the series *The Natural History of Rennell Island, British Solomon Islands*, published jointly by the Copenhagen Museum and the British Museum (Natural History). A report on the Microlepidoptera collected on those islands also appears in that series (Bradley, 1957).

The Microlepidoptera studied in the present paper are mostly from other islands of the Solomons group which my wife and I visited. A few from the New Hebrides, where we called on the voyage from Australia to the Solomons, have been included, and also some material in the British Museum collections which proved to be erroneously identified and to belong to a new species described below. Microlepidoptera collected on Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands, ports of call on the voyage to the Solomons, have been studied in a previous paper (Bradley, 1956) and are referred to here only where revision has become necessary.

The main purpose of the expedition to the Solomons was to obtain a representative collection of natural history specimens from the islands of Rennell and Bellona. But circumstances provided time and opportunity for visits to some of the other islands in the group, where we collected Lepidoptera and other insects. It is the Microlepidoptera amongst this material, excluding the Pyraloidea, which are now studied.

It was nearly four weeks after arriving at Honiara, the Protectorate capital on the island of Guadalcanal, before there was a definite prospect of a boat to take us across the last two hundred miles of ocean to our objective—Rennell Island. In this interval we were fortunate in being invited by Dr. F. R. Hollins, the then S.M.O. and a keen lepidopterist, to accompany him on a visit to Ontong Java, an atoll in the extreme north of the group. This trip included visits to the islands of Tulagi and Ysabel. After our return from Rennell and Bellona to Guadalcanal nearly two months elapsed before the cargo ship on which we were to leave for Australia finally

called, having been delayed by changes in its itinerary in the islands. During this period we spent ten days at Tapenanje, a small native village about five miles west of Honiara and about the same distance inland, in the foothills above the Poha River. We then returned to Kukum, two miles east of Honiara, and after Christmas spent ten days at Ilu, seventeen miles east of Honiara on the plains of the north coast of Guadalcanal. The remaining interval before our departure for Australia was spent in Honiara. Our stay in the Solomons was thus extended beyond the three to four months originally planned to nearly five months—September, 1953 to January, 1954. The prolonged stay somewhat naturally strained our very limited resources, and we would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation once again for the assistance and advice which we received from many sources, most of which are mentioned in the Rennell account, and which helped greatly towards the success of the expedition.

A map of the South-West Pacific is figured on p. 115, and shows the geographical position of the Solomons group and the islands visited by the expedition. Data on the collecting localities are given below.

COLLECTING LOCALITIES

GUADALCANAL ISLAND

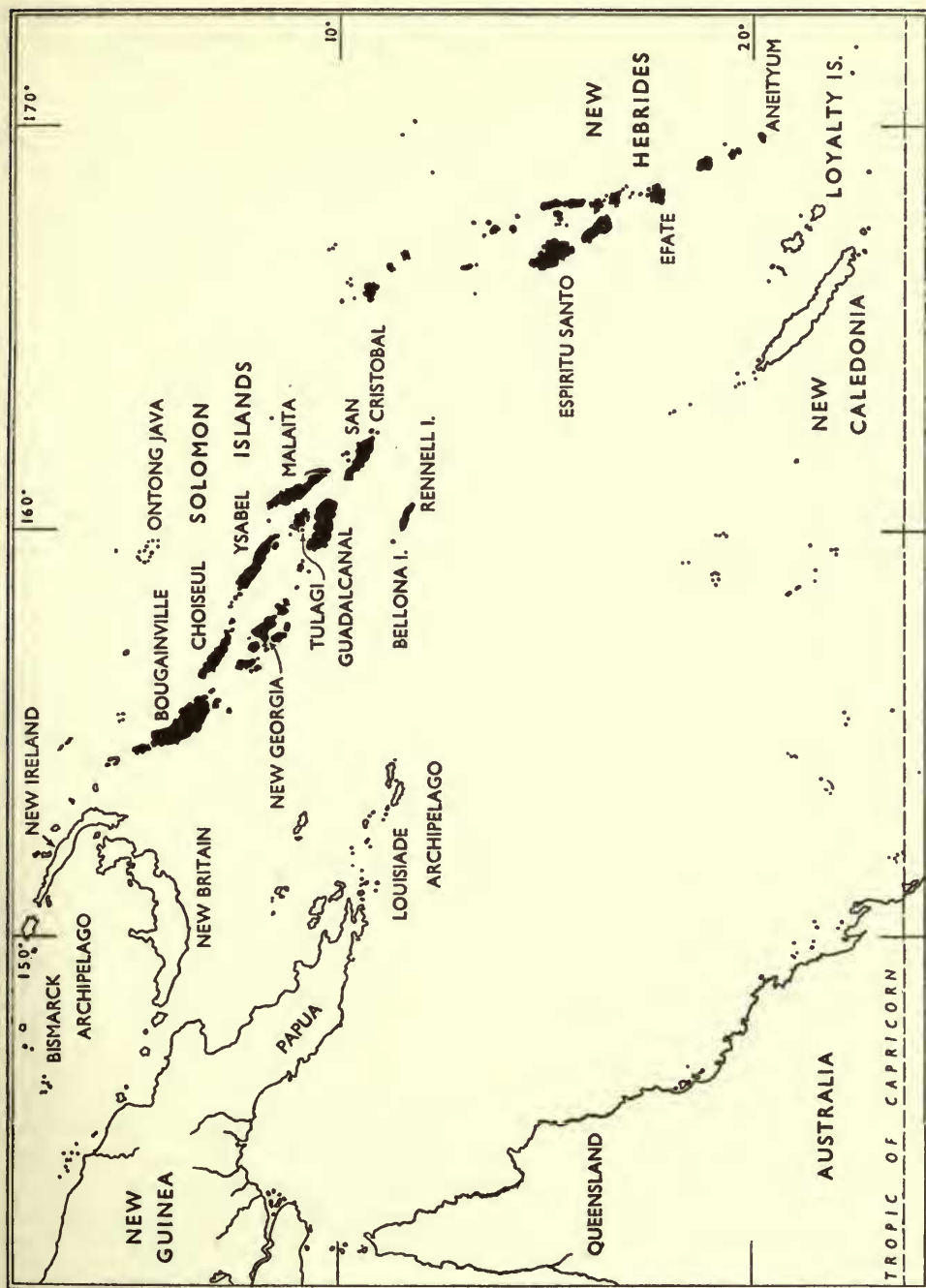
Honiara. The Protectorate capital situated on the north-eastern coast. The coastal strip here is a few hundred yards wide and is backed by terraced limestone ridges. The township is scattered and is mainly on the coastal strip with (in 1954) a few new houses on the crests of the ridges. Where it has not been cleared or kept back the dense lowland forest comes down to the belt of strand vegetation along the seashore. Much of the ridges is free of forest and is covered instead with tall kunai grass.

Dates of collecting. 5–14.i.1954.

Kukum (Honiara). Material labelled with the dates given below was collected at the Agricultural Station at Kukum, about two miles along the coast east of Honiara township. Immediately inland from the estate are low hills some of which are topped with kunai grass, and with forest and thick undergrowth in the valleys. A mercury-vapour lamp was run from a small domestic generator for several nights here, from dusk until midnight, and proved highly effective. This was the only locality at which electricity was available to operate m.v. light. At other times a paraffin pressure lantern was used, as described in the Rennell account.

Dates of collecting. 5–21.ix.1953; 3–11.x.1953; 2–9.xii.1953; 23–28.xii.1953.

Tapenanje. A small native village, five or six miles west of Honiara and about the same distance inland, sited on top of one of the foothills which in this area go up to about 1,000 ft. a.s.l. The surrounding valleys are deeply eroded and filled with dense luxuriant vegetation typical of tropical forests of this region. The village is reached after a four-hour march along a track following roughly the course of the River Poha, commencing near its mouth a few miles outside



MAP. The South-West Pacific, showing the geographical position of the Solomon Islands.

Honiara. On the upward journey at the beginning of December the river was waded perhaps a dozen times and was shallow, but on the return journey ten days later the rainy season had commenced and the river had swollen and in some places was very much deeper.

Dates of collecting. 10-23.xii.1953.

- Ilu. Formerly the site of an experimental farm, now largely abandoned. Situated about seventeen miles south-east of Honiara and a mile or two inland on the low-lying alluvial plain which between here and Kukum extends for several miles inland. Much of the formerly cultivated farmland has been reclaimed by natural vegetation. The light-trap was sited on open grassland at the fringe of forest.

Dates of collecting. 28.xii.1953-5.i.1954.

ONTONG JAVA ATOLL

Avaha and Leuanua. Ontong Java is a low coral atoll about one hundred and fifty miles due north of Ysabel in the main group. It is formed of numerous small islands, none of them more than 20 ft. above sea level, arranged in a continuous chain and enclosing a lagoon about thirty-five miles long by fifteen miles wide. The atoll is encircled by an almost unbroken fringing reef which in many places is exposed at low tide. The two islands visited—Avaha and Leuanua—are among the largest and are about a quarter of a mile across and two and three miles long respectively. Coconut palms are plentiful and there is a little strand vegetation and low undergrowth including ferns. On Leuanua there is an extensive swampy area thickly covered with grasses and with some trees and shrubs where taro is cultivated in shallow depressions containing a black fibrous mud, heavily infested with mosquitoes.

Dates of collecting. 29-30.ix.1953.

YSABEL ISLAND

Tatamba. A landing place near Tanabuli situated near the south-east tip of the island. One night only was spent here on the return voyage from Ontong Java. We arrived in the late afternoon and the light-trap was taken ashore and operated throughout the night on a track fringing dense forest.

Date of collecting. 2.x.1953.

TULAGI ISLAND

Tulagi. A small island forming part of the Nggela (Florida) group between twenty and thirty miles east of Guadalcanal. Once the Protectorate capital but evacuated during World War II, when it suffered considerable damage, and now mostly reclaimed by jungle. At the time of our visit only two European families were living there and a few Chinese and Solomon Islanders. It has a fine natural harbour and as the R.C.S. *Betua* developed engine trouble on the way to Ontong Java we had to call there for repairs.

Dates of collecting. 22-25.ix.1953.

MATERIAL STUDIED

The present study has been greatly handicapped by the fragmentary state of existing knowledge of the lepidopterous fauna of the Solomon Islands. The least known group is the Microlepidoptera, which have received little attention in the past. They are richly represented in species belonging to genera common to the luxuriant tropical rain forests of the South-West Pacific. But until systematic collecting is carried out, to include the mountainous regions of the larger islands where the more interesting endemic forms may be expected to occur, the full composition and affinities of the fauna must remain in many respects unknown.

The present material is representative of the low forest and littoral fauna and has consequently a higher proportion of widely distributed species. A difficulty experienced when determining this material was to ensure that species apparently not among those already recorded from the Solomons were not known elsewhere. A considerable number came into this category and a surprisingly high proportion of these were found to be known species occurring in the Indo-Australian region. Others proved to be species occurring in other island groups of the South-West Pacific, and in some instances previously known only from the type specimens.

Altogether a little over 1,000 specimens have been examined and determined to genus or species. These comprise 120 described species, 43 species apparently new to science and 1 new subspecies, and 25 species identified to genus only. Many of the latter appear to be undescribed but have for the present been placed only in a genus, since the available material is considered inadequate for descriptive purposes. One new genus only is described. This is erected for a new species belonging to the family Incurvariidae and so far as is known the first representative of this family to be recorded from the Solomon Islands. Existing genera have been used for species in other families, but in some instances generic assignments have been made with reservation and should be regarded as tentative, particularly in some of the larger "well-known" genera, since the genera need revision.

The types of the new species described below are in the British Museum (Natural History). The insects are described as seen under a low-power lens of up to $\times 15$ magnification, and the colour terms used are principally from Ridgway's *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*.

The illustrations of the wings, Plates 1-3, and of the genitalia, Plates 4-15, are reproduced from photographs and photomicrographs taken by Mr. J. V. Brown of the photographic section of this museum. The magnifications vary greatly in the photographs of the wings so have not been indicated; instead the measurements of the expanded wings of each species are given.

REFERENCES

- BRADLEY, J. D. 1955. Account and List of Stations of the British Museum (Natural History) Expedition, 1953. *The Natural History of Rennell Island, British Solomon Islands*, 1 (3): 43-57, 11 figs.
— 1956. Records and Descriptions of Microlepidoptera from Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island collected by the British Museum (Natural History) Rennell Island Expedition, 1953. *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.), Ent.* 4, No. 4: 145-164, 26 figs.

— 1957. Microlepidoptera from Rennell and Bellona Islands. *The Natural History of Rennell Island, British Solomon Islands*, 2 (19) : 87–112, 113 figs.

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TORTRICIDAE

TORTRICINAE

Adoxophyes templana (Pagenstecher)

Tortrix templana Pagenstecher, 1900, *Zoologica* (Stuttgart), 12 (No. 29) : 225.

Adoxophyes ioterma Meyrick, 1910, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 35 : 205. **Syn. nov.**

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8–18.ix, 4–10.x, 14 ♂, 2 ♀; Tapenanje, 10–23.xii, 5 ♂; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53–4.i.54, 7 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Is.

The new synonymy given above follows from a comparison of the types of *A. templana* (Pagenstecher) and *A. ioterma* Meyrick, which are in the British Museum (Natural History).

Adoxophyes aurantiana sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 1)

Adoxophyes templana (Pagenstecher) Meyrick *nec* Pagenstecher, 1910, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 35 : 208 (*partim*).

Adoxophyes templana (Pagenstecher) Bradley *nec* Pagenstecher, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 89.

♂ 12–16 mm. ♀ 17–20 mm. Labial palpus, head, thorax and tegula apricot-yellow suffused with orange. Antenna apricot-yellow, annulations greyish-orange. Fore wing apricot-yellow overlaid with a fine reticulate pattern of orange which in some examples is superimposed on the other markings; markings variable, in well-marked examples as follows: a narrow, metallic, violet-grey medial fascia, sprinkled with black, oblique from costa at about 1/3 to inner margin at 2/3; a similar, irregular, subterminal fascia, broad at costa and again at tornus where it is confluent with the medial fascia, constricted or interrupted at the middle, in some examples weak or obsolescent in the tornal area, broken or interrupted along the anterior edge of the costa and replaced by apricot-yellow ground colour; a small, metallic violet-grey patch, sprinkled with black, at base of costal fold in the male and costa in the female, a similar marking at base of inner margin and another slightly larger at about 1/3; in examples with abnormally strong and conspicuous markings a narrow concolorous band sometimes links the middle of the medial fascia to the costal part of the sub-

terminal fascia ; in poorly marked examples the markings may be reduced to numerous small metallic patches or spangles, or so greatly reduced as to be indefinable ; cilia apricot-yellow along termen, purplish-grey at tornus. Hind wing whitish-ochreous to pale ochreous ; cilia straw yellow. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, suffused with grey above ; a small straw-yellow anal tuft in male. Legs whitish-ochreous, fore and middle legs suffused with orange exteriorly.

Male genitalia (Pl. 4, fig. 1) : There appears to be little comparative difference between this species and *A. templana* (Pagenstecher), but the sheaf of cornuti in the aedeagus is smaller and consists of 5-8 cornuti as compared with 12-15 slightly longer cornuti in *templana*.

Female genitalia (Pl. 8, figs. 2, 3) : There appear to be no useful differences between this species and *templana* by which to separate them.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 5 ♂, including holotype, 4-10.x, 4 ♂ ; Tapen-anje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

RENNELL I. : Hutuna, 18.x-24.xi, 24 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Tingoa, 9-11.xi, 1 ♂ ; Onegaghugha, 28.x, 1 ♂ ; 26.xi, 1 ♂.

BELLONA I. : Matahenua, 29.xi, 1 ♀.

The following additional paratypes are specimens which have been removed from the series of *A. templana* (Pagenstecher) in the museum collections :

GUADALCANAL : 1905, A. S. Meek, 4 ♀.

TULAGI : 25.viii.1933, H. T. Pagden, 1 ♂.

NEW GEORGIA : 1905, A. S. Meek, 1 ♀.

NEW BRITAIN : Witu I., iii.1925, A. F. E., 1 ♀ ; Witu I., vi.1925, A. F. E., 8 ♀ ; Witu I., vii.1925, A. F. E., 1 ♀ ; Kinigunong, 1906, C. S., 1 ♀.

NEW GUINEA : Woodlark I., 1905, A. S. Meek, 1 ♀.

This species is closely related to *A. templana* (Pagenstecher), and the two have previously been confused. Superficially they are very similar and the variability of the fore wing markings sometimes makes separation difficult, but usually *aurantiana* may be distinguished by its brighter, orange coloration. The genitalia in both sexes are also very similar ; in the male differences are evident in the cornuti of the aedeagus as described above.

Adoxophyes moderatana (Walker)

Tortrix moderatana Walker, 1863, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* 28 : 329.

Adoxophyes epizeucta Meyrick, 1910, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 35 : 207.

Parascaptia insignifica Rothschild, 1915, *Lep. B.O.U. Wollaston Exped. N. Guinea*, p. 46.

Syn. nov.

Adoxophyes prosiliens Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 454. **Syn. nov.**

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4-10.x, 4 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. India, Assam, Borneo, New Guinea, and the Andaman and Solomon Is.

The above synonymy has been established following an examination of the types of the species concerned, all of which are in the British Museum (Natural History).

***Adoxophyes tripselia* (Lower)**

Capua ? tripselia Lower, 1908, *Trans. roy. Soc. S. Aust.* **32** : 318.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea, Sudest I. and Rossel I.

***Adoxophyes fasciculana* (Walker)**

Tortrix fasciculana Walker, 1866, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* **35** : 1785.

Adoxophyes cyrtosema Meyrick, 1886, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1886** : 276.

Capua epipepla Lower, 1908, *Trans. roy. Soc. S. Aust.* **32** : 318.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 8-18.xi, 6-12.i, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea, Solomon Is., Fiji, New Hebrides, Formosa, Ceram, Philippines and the Moluccas.

***Homona coffearia* (Nietner)**

Tortrix coffearia Nietner, 1861, *Obs. Enemies Coffee Trees in Ceylon*, p. 24.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. A widespread species in the Indo-Australian region, often a pest on coffee and tea.

SCHOENOTENINAE

***Diactenis veligera* Meyrick**

Diactenis veligera Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* **3** : 458.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland) and Andamans.

OLETHREUTINAE

***Hermenias pachnitis* Meyrick**

Hermenias pachnitis Meyrick, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **21** : 852.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland) and Ceylon.

***Spilonota indentata* Bradley**

Spilonota indentata Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* **2** (19) : 89.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Icelita tatarana Bradley

Icelita tatarana Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 91.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanua, 29.ix, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Spilonota cryptogramma Meyrick

Spilonota cryptogramma Meyrick, 1922, *Exot. Microlep.* 2 : 520.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

Acroclita physalodes (Meyrick)

Rhopobota physalodes Meyrick, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1910 : 368.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanua, 29.ix, 2 ♀ ; Avaha, 30.ix, 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Ceylon, Chagos Is., Fiji, Solomon Is., Austral Is. and Seychelles.

Acroclita spiladorma Meyrick

Acroclita spiladorma Meyrick, 1932, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 221.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4-10.x, 6-12.i, 3 ♂ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Java.

Ancylis enneametra Meyrick

Ancylis enneametra Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 72.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 6-12.i, 3 ♂, 5 ♀ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa.

Crociosema plebejana Zeller

Crociosema plebejana Zeller, 1847, *Isis von Oken*, 40 : 721.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4-10.x, 11 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 7 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Occurring throughout the Pacific islands and widespread in both hemispheres up to the temperate regions. The larva feeds on the seeds of various species of Malvaceae.

***Eucosma isomella* Meyrick**

Eucosma isomella Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 73.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4-10.x, 6-12.i, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa.

***Bactra blepharopis* Meyrick**

Bactra blepharopis Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 36 : 255.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂ ; Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Hebrides and Fiji.

***Bactra truculenta* Meyrick**

Bactra truculenta Meyrick, 1901, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 19 : 586.

Bactra scythropa Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 36 : 254.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. India, Java and Timor.

***Bactra minima* Meyrick**

Bactra minima Meyrick, 1909, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 19 : 586.

GUADALCANAL : Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Ceylon.

***Lobesia aeolopa* Meyrick**

Lobesia aeolopa Meyrick, 1907, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 17 : 976.

Lobesia proterandra Meyrick, 1921, *Zool. Meded. Mus. Leiden*, 6 : 155.

Lobesia dryopelta Meyrick, 1932, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 225.

Lobesia eustales Bradley, 1956, *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.)*, Ent. 4, No. 4 : 146. **Syn. nov.**

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. India, Ceylon, Java, Formosa, Burma, Solomon Is., Lord Howe I., Africa (Uganda, Nyasaland and Cape Colony), Sao Thomé I. and Madagascar.

***Lobesia physophora* (Lower)**

Lomaschiza physophora Lower, 1901, *Trans. roy. Soc. S. Aust.* 25 : 69.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland).

Lobesia sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

This appears to be an undescribed species related to *L. rhipidoma* Meyrick from Fiji, but more material is needed for study before it can be properly placed or described.

Lobesia sp.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

A distinctive species in coloration and markings, and almost certainly undescribed. The abdomen and head of the above specimen are missing.

Lobesia sp.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

This specimen is superficially reminiscent of the European species *L. botrana* Schiffermüller, and perhaps belongs to an allied tropical species. In the absence of a male a more definite determination has not been possible.

Steriophotis peltophora Meyrick

Steriophotis peltophora Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 36 : 259.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland).

Crusimetra anastrepta Meyrick

Crusimetra anastrepta Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 71.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 3 ♂ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Ceylon and Samoa.

Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (Lower)

Arotrophora (?) *ombrodelta* Lower, 1898, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 23 : 48.

Cryptophlebia carpophaga Walsingham, 1899, *Indian Mus. Notes*, 4 : 106.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. South India, Ceylon, Formosa, Java, Siam, Philippine Is., Guam, Dampier I., Australia (Queensland, N. Territory and N.S. Wales).

The larva is polyphagous and feeds on the leaves, pods, seeds and fruits of various tropical trees and shrubs.

***Cryptophlebia phaeacma* (Meyrick)**

Argyroploce phaeacma Meyrick, 1931, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 129.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 5-9.ix, 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. New Britain.

***Cryptophlebia encarpa* (Meyrick)**

Argyroploce encarpa Meyrick, 1920, *Exot. Microlep.* 2 : 349.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂ ; Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. South India, New Hanover I. and Sudest I.

***Olethreutes mormopa* (Meyrick)**

Platypleplus mormopa Meyrick, 1906, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 17 : 136.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. India, Ceylon, Borneo and Tonkin.

***Olethreutes pachypleura* (Meyrick)**

Argyroploce pachypleura Meyrick, 1921, *Exot. Microlep.* 2 : 448.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

Olethreutes ancosema solomonensis* (Bradley), *n. comb.

Argyroploce ancosema solomonensis Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 94.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. (Rennell I.). The nominate race was described from Fiji, and a similar form occurs in the New Hebrides.

***Olethreutes semiculta* (Meyrick)**

Argyroploce semiculta Meyrick, 1909, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 19 : 604.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. India, Ceylon, Assam and Tonkin.

***Olethreutes operosa* (Meyrick)**

Argyroploce operosa Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 36 : 272.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. New Guinea and Malaya.

***Olethreutes anaprobola* (Bradley), n. comb.**

Argyroploce anaprobola Bradley, 1953, *Proc. Hawaii. ent. Soc.* 15 : 109.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

***Olethreutes albitibiana* (Snellen), n. comb.**

Grapholitha (Sisona) albitibiana Snellen, 1901, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 44 : 69.

Argyroploce inodes Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 36 : 269.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. China, Ceylon, Andamans, Java, New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland.

***Olethreutes empherana* sp. n.**

(Pl. 5, fig. 2)

♂♀ 17-18 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff mottled with irregular patches of deep purplish vinaceous mixed with taupe brown. Head cartridge buff suffused with vinaceous, lower part of face deep purplish vinaceous. Antenna cream-buff anteriorly, fuscous behind. Thorax, tegula and antennal scape cartridge buff overlaid with a mixture of saccardo's olive and fuscous, thorax with a raised posterior tuft. Fore wing ground colour cartridge buff, irrorate with deep purplish vinaceous and black scales; markings saccardo's olive, an ill-defined basal patch reaching to 1/3, strongest at costa; a dense patch of raised greyish (quaker drab) scales on inner margin at base; an irregular medial fascia of saccardo's olive reaching from costa to 2/3 across wing, lightly sprinkled with black scales and partly traversed by a heavy black dash a little before middle of wing; a narrow saccardo's olive subterminal fascia marked with black interneural dashes and constricted at middle; a small, roughly triangular, olive mixed with black marking at middle of termen, the apex of which is connected by a similarly coloured thin line to the subterminal fascia at a point below the costa; costa marked with small black strigulae and with four evenly spaced pairs of white strigulae from a little beyond middle to near apex; arising from these strigulae and running parallel with costa are violet-grey lines which merge to form a single line curving slightly away from costa towards apex and terminating below the strigulae most apicad; thin black transverse dashes at the ends of the radial veins along the termen; cilia honey-yellow in male, cartridge buff in female, in both sexes mixed with fuscous and deep purplish vinaceous along termen, and terminating in a fuscous streak beyond tornus. Hind wing greyish fuscous; cilia greyish, tinged with vinaceous around apex. Male with posterior tibia and first tarsal segment clothed with a comb-like brush of long whitish scales and with a long cartridge buff hair-pencil from the base of the tibia dorsally.

Male genitalia (Pl. 4, fig. 7): Valva gently tapered and not constricted before cucullus as in *O. cellifera* (Meyrick).

Female genitalia (Pl. 8, figs. 4-6): Ostium narrow medially, caudal margin rounded, lateral margins straight and converging to form an acute angle proximally; the ostium in *cellifera* is similar in size but of different proportions, being slightly more broad than it is long.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀, allotype.

Near to *O. cellifera* (Meyrick) which occurs in Ceylon, India and Malaya, but larger and having the fore wing more richly coloured and the hind wing much darker.

***Statherotis bicolorana* sp. n.**

(Pl. 5, fig. 3)

♀ 18 mm. Labial palpus dark fuscous, tips of individual scales whitish producing an irrorate effect, apex of terminal segment whitish. Head, thorax and tegula wholly fuscous. Antenna and scape fuscous. Fore wing cream-buff, markings well-defined, dark mummy brown, thinly edged with black; a basal patch occupying 1/4 of wing and with outer edge straight and slightly outwardly-oblique from costa; a moderately broad medial fascia, somewhat oblique, inner edge somewhat sinuate, outer edge sinuate and with a pronounced outward bulge at middle; terminal area light mummy brown confluent with lower (dorsal) half of medial fascia; a moderately large, circular, dark mummy brown marking in upper half, and a similar much smaller spot at apex; small mummy brown markings at the ends of radial veins along termen, decreasing in size towards tornus and edged with cream-buff; cilia grey, darker above apex, some tipped with cream-buff along termen, wholly cream-buff at tornus. Hind wing drab, base and costal margin to near apex cartridge buff; cilia light grey.

Female genitalia: Pl. 9, figs. 1-3.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀, holotype.

This is the only representative of the small genus *Statherotis* Meyrick known from the Solomons. It is nearest to *S. catharota* Meyrick, which occurs in the Andaman Islands.

***Laspeyresia mediana* (Walker)**

Tospitis mediana Walker, 1866, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* 35 : 1798.

Bursadella sulfurella Pagenstecher, 1900, *Zoologica* (Stuttgart), 12 (No. 29) : 231.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. New Guinea, Louisiade Archipelago and Solomon Is.

The two species *L. turifera* Meyrick, from Assam, and *L. gratulata* Meyrick, from the Philippines, show close affinities to *L. mediana* (Walker). Following a comparison of the type material of these species, in the British Museum (Natural History), I am of the opinion that *turifera* Meyrick and *gratulata* Meyrick are no more than subspecies of *mediana* (Walker), and accordingly relegate them to this category:

Laspeyresia mediana turifera Meyrick, **status nov.**

Laspeyresia mediana gratulata Meyrick, **status nov.**

Laspeyresia plumbosana sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 4)

♂♀ 7-9 mm. Labial palpus white, terminal segment suffused with fuscous. Head, thorax, tegula, antenna and scape drab varying to hair brown; vertex (between antennae) cream-buff, lower part of face white. Fore wing ground colour fuscous; costa with seven or eight oblique sordid white strigulae, those at 2/5, 3/5 and 4/5 emitting three very oblique leaden deep plumbago grey lines curving backwards before reaching middle of wing thence continuing to dorsum as weak parallel sinuous lines with margins outlined in drab, the whole producing an ill-defined striate dorsal blotch; costal strigula at 4/5 and strigula at apex connected by a short sinuous leaden plumbeous line enclosing one other strigula shorter and nearest apex; ocellus only indicated by a similar striation, followed just before edge of termen in middle by two or three black dots, the uppermost larger; cilia dark grey, a fuscous sub-basal line notched below apex and with a small whitish dot in the indentation. Hind wing light fuscous; cilia grey, a darker sub-basal line. Abdomen fuscous above, whitish beneath. Legs whitish suffused with grey.

Male genitalia: Pl. 9, fig. 4.

GUADALCANAL: Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 8 ♂, including holotype, 1 ♀, allotype, abdomen missing.

Near to the Javan species *L. exocentra* Meyrick, the coloration and markings of the fore wings are almost identical but *exocentra* is readily distinguished by the strong yellow coloration on the vertex of the head.

Laspeyresia xylocrossa Meyrick ?

Laspeyresia xylocrossa Meyrick, 1939, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* 89: 52.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara 8-18.ix, 4 ♂.

The four male specimens from the Solomons are in a rather poor condition but compare fairly well superficially with the female lectotype of *L. xylocrossa* from Java. As the museum collection contains only female examples of *xylocrossa* from Java it has not been possible to verify the present identification by examination of the genitalia. The males from the Solomon Islands have a well-developed coremata on the eighth abdominal segment.

Grapholita pagenstecheri sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 5)

♂ 10 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff, second segment roughened beneath. Front of head (rubbed) cartridge buff; crown of head, thorax and tegula greyish fuscous, base of tegula overlaid with cartridge buff. Antenna (broken) fuscous-black. Fore wing dark fuscous; a patch of four parallel, indistinct, sordid white lines from about middle of dorsum curving obliquely outwards and reaching about half-way

across wing; nine well-defined, short, oblique cream-buff strigulae from costa between $1/4$ and apex, the four nearest the apex being whitish at edge of costa, interstices between these strigulae fuscous-black; a weak trace of bluish leaden-metallic streaks emitting from costal strigulae but none clearly definable; a small blackish spot at apex; cilia fuscous, a fuscous-black basal line interrupted below costa by a whitish dot. Hind wing fuscous, paler basally; cilia light grey, a broad fuscous medial line and a thin dark fuscous basal line.

Male genitalia: Pl. 9, figs. 5, 6.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, holotype.

Related to *Grapholita isacma* (Meyrick) **n. comb. sp. revocata**, which occurs in Assam: the two species are superficially alike and are best separated on genitalia; in *isacma* the apical part of the aedeagus is slender and tapers to an acute point and is curved almost at right angles to the main part. The latter species is removed from synonymy under *Grapholita delineana* Walker, described from China, following an examination of the types. The three species *apicatana* Walker, *quadristriana* (Walsingham) and *tristriatana* Pagenstecher are retained as synonyms of *delineana*. The types of the first two have been examined and found to be correctly associated with *delineana*. The type of *tristriatana* has not been seen, and Dr. H. J. Hannemann, of the Zoological Museum, Humboldt University, Berlin, where the type is reputed to be, informs me that it cannot be traced. As *tristriatana* was described from the Bismarck Islands there is a possibility that it is not conspecific with *delineana* and that it might prove to be the species described above.

GELECHIIDAE

Sitotroga psacasta (Meyrick)

Paltodora psacasta Meyrick, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1908: 723.

Sitotroga celyphodes Meyrick, 1909, *Ann. Transvaal Mus.* 2: 10, pl. 4, fig. 3.

Sitotroga nea Walsingham, 1920, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 56: 9.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 4-10.x, 5 ♀, 6-12.i, 13 ♂, 3 ♀.

This species has not previously been recorded from the Indo-Australian region and its occurrence in the Solomons was unexpected. From its known distribution, given below, it would appear to be a comparatively recent introduction to this area.

The identity of the material from the Solomon Islands was at first not recognized and photomicrographs of the genitalia were taken preparatory to describing the species as new. As the genitalia of *psacasta* appear to be unknown in the literature these photomicrographs are now illustrated. The moth is illustrated in Pl. 2, fig. 1.

Male genitalia (Pl. 8, figs. 2, 3): Valvae asymmetrical; sacculus free distally, tapered to an irregular, slender point; a small, membranous lobe projects from the ventral margin of the valva where the sacculus separates, and bears on its inner surface a dense patch of bristle-like setae. Uncus broad, hooded, lateral margins setose. Gnathus in the form of a strongly sclerotized, curved hook.

Female genitalia (Pl. 8, figs. 4-6): Ovipositor lobes long, moderately broad, coarsely setose. Ostium opening situated near middle of ostial plate, limen slightly

asymmetrical. Ductus bursae broad, widening into bursa copulatrix which is subspherical and bears two sclerotized plate-like signa.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa (Transvaal and Natal), southern France and Sicily. Meyrick (1929, *Exot. Microlep.* 3: 483) says of this species "Apparently spreading round the Mediterranean from S. Africa, its country of origin, probably introduced with some kind of grain".

Pityocona probleta sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 6)

♂♀ 10–11 mm. Labial palpus light buff, second segment weakly irrorate with fuscous except at apex, slightly roughened and with projecting scales beneath at apex, terminal segment rough-scaled above, with an irrorate fuscous-black medial band and a fuscous-black apical band. Head, thorax and tegula light buff; crown of head, thorax and tegula shaded with light drab or drab grey. Antenna and scape greyish light buff; flagellum with blackish annuli. Fore wing elongate, very narrow, long pointed, acute; light buff overlaid with a mixture of drab and drab grey, sparsely sprinkled with blackish, blackish specks beneath fold at $1/5$ of wing and beneath costa at $1/3$; stigmata black, sometimes weakly ringed with greyish, plical usually elongate, obliquely before first discal, second discal sometimes elongate, conspicuous; cilia light buff. Hind wing elongate, narrow, apex produced to a long finger-like point, termen sinuate; wing and cilia smoke grey. Legs light buff with fuscous irroration.

Male genitalia (Pl. 5, figs. 7, 8): The narrow, almost tubular valva, elbowed at the middle, is very distinctive.

Female genitalia: Pl. 10, fig. 1.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 6–12.i, 3 ♂, including holotype, 8–18.ix, 1 ♀, allotype, 4–10.x, 1 ♂.

The genus *Pityocona* Meyrick contains two other species: *xeropsis* Meyr. from India and Ceylon, and *porphyroscia* Meyr. from Samoa. All three species are similar in size and have the characteristic long, narrow, pointed wings, and have similar wing pattern. *Probleta* is superficially nearest *xeropsis*, neither of these species having the costa dark and with prismatic reflections as in *porphyroscia*; but *probleta* is distinctly more greyish in appearance than *xeropsis*, the latter being brownish.

Limenarchis pullata sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 7)

♂ 16–17 mm. Labial palpus dark purplish-fuscous, first and second segments overlaid with cream-buff interiorly. Head, thorax, patagia, antenna and scape dark purplish-fuscous; lower part of front of head and area adjacent to compound eye immediately behind antenna suffused with cream-buff. Fore wing dark purplish-fuscous, radial veins slightly emphasized by darker shading; cilia concolorous. Hind wing dark fuscous, a lanceolate patch of specialized cream-buff scales along

costa reaching to about $3/4$; cilia concolorous; cubital pecten short, confined to basal area, fuscous. Legs cream-buff suffused and marked exteriorly with dark fuscous.

Male genitalia: Pl. 10, fig. 2.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype.

Resembling in general appearance *L. zonodelta* Meyrick the only other species known in the genus, but readily distinguished by the yellow cilia along the termen of the fore and hind wings of *zonodelta*.

Ephysteris chersaea Meyrick

Ephysteris chersaea Meyrick, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1908: 725.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ex., 5-11.i, 18 ex., 6-12.i, 6 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa, Egypt, India, Ceylon, New Guinea and Australia (Queensland). The larva is known to feed in stems of cultivated cereals, grasses, etc. and in dry vegetable refuse.

Stegasta variana Meyrick

Stegasta variana Meyrick, 1904, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 29: 314.

GUADALCANAL: Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. A widely distributed species occurring in the Ethiopian and Indo-Australian regions. The larva is attached to species of *Cassia*.

Scrobipalpa heliopa (Lower)

Gelechia heliopa Lower, 1900, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 25: 417.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂, 5 ♀; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Attached to the tobacco plant, the larva boring the stems, this species occurs widely in the Ethiopian and Indo-Australian regions.

Thyrsostoma longipalpis sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 8)

♂ 12 mm. Labial palpus white, terminal segment suffused with cream colour and with dark fuscous at apex interiorly, second segment with a long expansible cream colour or cream-buff hair-pencil projecting from furrow on underside at base, terminal segment nearly half as long again as second and slightly appressed. Head silvery-white, thorax and tegula white; thorax tinged with cream colour. Antenna with scape stout and very long, also a somewhat thickened superscape, both structures clothed in whitish scales, the upper posterior margin of superscape marked with fuscous; flagellum whitish anteriorly, fuscous posteriorly. Fore wing white shaded with tilleul-buff, markings vinaceous-buff, obscure; rather inwardly-oblique broad

fasciae near base, in middle, and towards apex ; apex suffused with dark fuscous ; cilia drab. Hind wing whitish suffused with fuscous ; cilia drab, cream-buff along inner margin towards base.

Male genitalia (Pl. 10, figs. 3, 4) : Uncus hood-shaped, bifid caudally, lobes rounded ; gnathus hook very stout and well developed. Valva narrow, constricted a little before apex, rounded at apex ; sacculus slender, a little over half as long as costal part of valva, slightly distended apically. Anellus lobe a little longer than sacculus, bearing a solitary seta at apex of about the same length.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype.

Superficially very similar to the Samoan species *T. nephelochtha* Meyrick, but may be distinguished by the longer terminal segment of the labial palpus which in *nephelochtha* is only about as long as the second and does not have the inner side of the apex dark fuscous.

Thiotricha angelica sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 9)

♂♀ 10-11 mm. Labial palpus, head, thorax and tegula shining white. Antenna light fuscous, scape white. Fore wing shining white ; anterior edge of costa fuscous near base (scarcely visible viewed directly from above) ; an inwardly-oblique fuscous-black streak from apex, heavy and tear-shaped in male, linear and reaching as a slightly sinuous line to dorsum a little beyond tornus in female ; in both sexes this streak is preceded by a small somewhat triangular patch of apricot suffusion extending beyond the streak to the tornus ; cilia white, an upturned projection of long cilia at apex, these and cilia at and below apex marked with fuscous-black at tips. Hind wing and cilia white, cilia around apex marked with a short black apical bar.

Male genitalia : Pl. 10, figs. 5, 6.

Female genitalia : Pl. 10, figs. 7-9.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, holotype, 8-18.ix, 2 ♀, including allotype.

Near the Samoan species *T. anarpastis* Meyrick, but may be distinguished superficially by the absence of markings on the basal half of the fore wing.

Thiotricha tethela sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 10)

♂♀ 9-10 mm. Labial palpus white, terminal segment with a weak light fuscous suffusion exteriorly. Head, thorax and tegula shining white. Antenna dark fuscous, overlaid with white at base ; scape white. Fore wing white, in some examples with a weak very light fuscous suffusion (perhaps due to discoloration) ; markings dark mouse grey and hair brown ; anterior edge of costal margin fuscous at base, a dark mouse grey very outwardly-oblique wedge-like marking from costa at about 4/5, followed by and sometimes confluent with a small triangular spot and a small inwardly-oblique dash mixed with black and very near apex ; a broad hair brown

or mouse grey suffusion along inner margin (dorsum) from near base to about 3/5, followed by a slender wishbone-shaped marking, the upper-most fork of this being nearly straight and reaching to a little beyond the inner end of first costal marking, the lower fork curved and terminating at the blackish pre-apical dash from costa ; cilia white, suffused with fuscous around apex, and with light fuscous along termen. Hind wing white, with a fuscous suffusion in margins, a few dark fuscous scales at apex ; cilia white, suffused with light fuscous except those at apex of wing which are marked with a short black subapical bar.

Male genitalia : Pl. 10, figs. 10-12.

Female genitalia : Pl. 10, figs. 13-15.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 4 ♀, including holotype, 5-11.i, 1 ♂, allotype.

TULAGI : 24.ix.53, 1 ♂.

Near the Samoan species *T. symphoracma* Meyrick : in the latter species the inner margin (dorsum) of the fore wing lacks the dark suffusion, and only a single dark fuscous line arises from near the inner margin beyond middle.

Thiotricha eremita sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 11)

♀ 13 mm. Labial palpus white, terminal segment suffused with fuscous. Head, thorax and tegula shining white. Antenna with basal third white, apical two-thirds fuscous-black ; scape white. Fore wing white, with a dull silvery sheen ; markings varying shades of mouse grey ; anterior edge of costal margin mouse grey suffused with fuscous near base ; a wedge-shaped outwardly-oblique dash from costa at 4/5, dark on costa becoming lighter and diffuse towards middle, followed by two short inwardly-oblique dashes on costa near apex, the second (nearest apex) of these continuing as a weak but moderately thick line to termen a little below apex ; a thick wishbone-shaped marking from a little above inner margin at about 3/5, the upper fork curved and reaching almost to middle of first costal marking, lower fork curved and reaching almost to the inner end of the costal marking ; cilia white, suffused with fuscous at and immediately below apex and with greyish along termen and tornus. Hind wing whitish, suffused with fuscous at apex ; cilia whitish, suffused with fuscous around apex, a short fuscous-black basal line at apex.

Female genitalia : Pl. 11, figs. 1-3.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♀, holotype.

Superficially similar to *T. tethela* Bradley, but appreciably larger in size.

Thiotricha oxyopsis Meyrick

Thiotricha oxyopsis Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 80.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 2 ex.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION, Samoa,

Thiotricha melanacma sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 12)

♂ 8 mm. Labial palpus shining light neutral grey, terminal segment infusate exteriorly. Head and tegula shining pale gull grey, thorax light neutral grey. Antenna fuscous. Fore wing shining pale neutral grey becoming gradually darker distally, distal third of wing overlaid with fuscous-black; two small white pre-apical dots on costa; a whitish tornal dash extending obliquely towards apex and preceded by a similar, parallel, shorter dash from inner margin (dorsum) at $2/3$; cilia fuscous. Hind wing mouse grey, a small black dot at apex; cilia concolorous, those at apex tipped with black.

Male genitalia: Pl. 11, figs. 4-6.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype.

The dark coloration of this species is unusual for the genus and is distinctive. Perhaps most nearly related to the Samoan species *T. strophiacma* Meyrick.

Idiophantis pandata sp. n.

(Pl. 5, fig. 13)

♂ 10 mm. Labial palpus white, terminal segment with a broad black subapical band, apex suffused with mustard yellow. Crown of head, thorax, patagia, antenna and scape mustard yellow; front of head white; coloration of antenna and scape paler. Fore wing mustard yellow; a large, quadrate, plumbago grey marking, with an admixture of mustard yellow, occupying distal half of wing except marginal strips along costa and termen; inner edge of this marking bordered by a dull violet-black line; a plumbago grey strigula from middle of costa extending very obliquely outwards and merging with outer corner of quadrate blotch, finely edged with dull violet-black scales along inner margin immediately below costa; a plumbago grey subterminal line oblique from costa at about $4/5$ to beyond outer corner of quadrate blotch, thence directly transverse and expanding to occupy tornal area, lightened with an admixture of whitish near costa, margins edged aniline black; a thin white line from apex to end of indentation in termen; cilia plumbago grey mixed with violet-black. Hind wing light grey; cilia concolorous, a short aniline black basal bar at apex of wing. Legs light grey.

Male genitalia: Pl. 11, figs. 7-9.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype.

Near the next species, *I. callicarpa* Meyrick, but readily distinguished by the large plumbago grey distal marking in the fore wing.

Idiophantis callicarpa Meyrick

Idiophantis callicarpa Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2: 82.

TULAGI: 24.ix, 1 ♂.

The Solomon Islands specimen is slightly larger than the type female from Samoa, the only other known representative of this species. The dark coloration of the fore

wing is of a lighter shade, and the orange streak preceding the whitish subterminal streak is diffuse. These differences seem to indicate that when more material is available for comparison the Solomons examples may prove to represent a distinct race.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa.

***Atasthalistis ochreoviridella* (Pagenstecher)**

Ceratopora ochreoviridella Pagenstecher, 1900, *Zoologica* (Stuttgart), **12** (No. 29) : 236.

Atasthalistis euchroa Lower, 1900, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **25** : 47.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 4-10.x, 4 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago.

***Anarsia taurella* sp. n.**

(Pl. 5, fig. 14)

♂ 11 mm. Labial palpus pale cinnamon-buff, first and second segments shaded with greyish sayal brown. Head, thorax and patagia cinnamon-buff. Antenna fuscous-black, annulate with whitish anteriorly; scape cinnamon-buff. Fore wing cinnamon-buff mixed with light clay colour, a sprinkling of snuff brown scales in middle; cilia concolorous, paler at tips. Hind wing mouse grey, overlaid with fuscous around margins, hyaline near base; cilia greyish shaded with pale cinnamon-buff around apex.

Male genitalia : Pl. 11, fig. 10.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype.

A species of unusual and distinctive coloration for the genus.

***Anarsia ulmarata* sp. n.**

(Pl. 5, fig. 15)

♂ 10 mm. Labial palpus sordid white mixed with fuscous, exterior of second segment marked with a broad, irrorate, fuscous-black streak extending obliquely forward from middle of upper edge, lower margin of exterior broadly edged with fuscous-black, a purplish-black pencil of fine scales on upper margin interiorly, distal two-thirds of interior surface fuscous-black; terminal segment very small and barely visible. Head, thorax, patagia and tips of broad scales behind antenna and at side of head sordid white; thorax suffused with greyish fuscous; patagia strongly suffused with dark fuscous. Antenna and scape sordid white; flagellum with weak fuscous annulations. Fore wing sordid white diffusely irrorate with fuscous, a sprinkling of scattered blackish scales, some forming an indefinite blackish dash in plical fold near middle of cell, a similar medial dash at end of cell, a third between this and termen; middle half of costa marked with greyish fuscous-black; some indefinite blackish dots around apex and along termen; cilia concolorous. Legs sordid white, fore and middle legs strongly marked with fuscous-black; hind leg weakly irrorate with fuscous exteriorly, tibial spurs fuscous-black except at tips.

Male genitalia : Pl. 12, fig. 1.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, holotype.

The male genitalia of this species are very similar to those of *A. reciproca* Meyrick from South India. In general coloration the two species are similar, but in *reciproca* the male has the terminal segment of the labial palpus longer and clearly visible, and in that species veins 7 and 8 in the fore wing are out of vein 6, while in *ulmarata* vein 6 is separate.

Chelaria sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂. Abdomen missing.

Chelaria discissa Meyrick

Chelaria discissa Meyrick, 1916, *Exot. Microlep.* 1 : 581.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂. Abdomen missing.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland).

Chelaria sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀. Abdomen missing.

A species of distinctive coloration and markings, and apparently closely related to *C. meliptila* Meyrick described from New Ireland.

Chelaria arignota Meyrick

Chelaria arignota Meyrick, 1916, *Exot. Microlep.* 1 : 579.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ♂.

The abdomens of the three specimens from the Solomons are missing, and they are determined as *C. arignota* with reservation until more material becomes available and the genitalia can be examined.

DISTRIBUTION. Upper Burma, Formosa and Java.

Chelaria tephroplintha Meyrick

Chelaria tephroplintha Meyrick, 1923, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 30.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4 ex., 4-10.x, 1 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 3 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji and S. Andamans.

Brachyacma palpigera (Walsingham)

Gelechia palpigera Walsingham, 1891, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1891 : 94.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 25 ex., 4-10.x, 5 ex., 6-12.i, 1 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. A widely distributed tropical and subtropical species in both the Old and New Worlds. The larva feeds in the pods of various trees including *Parkinsonia* and *Cassia* spp.

***Brachyacma epiochra* Meyrick**

Brachyacma epiochra Meyrick, 1886, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1886 : 279.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6-12.i, 1 ♀ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji and New Hebrides.

***Telephila indicata* Meyrick**

Telephila indicata, 1931, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 67.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

***Dichomeris pleurophaea* (Turner) ?**

Eurysara pleurophaea Turner, 1919, *Proc. R. Soc. Queensland*, 31 : 167.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♀. Abdomen missing.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland).

***Dichomeris resignata* Meyrick**

Dichomeris resignata Meyrick, 1929, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 510.

Gaesa praeducta Meyrick, 1929, *tom. cit.* p. 511.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 8 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 4 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. New Hebrides and Bismarck Archipelago.

***Lecithocera palpella* sp. n.**

(Pl. 6, fig. 2)

♂ 14 mm. Labial palpus somewhat compressed laterally, terminal segment straight and directed posteriad at an obtuse angle, second segment with a projecting apical tuft beneath ; general coloration chamois, first segment and second segment to near apex aniline-black exteriorly and beneath to apex of projecting tuft. Head, thorax, patagia, antenna and scape chamois ; front of head suffused with aniline-black ; area adjacent to compound eye anteriorly, and anterior margin of underside of scape, aniline-black ; patagia aniline-black anteriorly, greyish towards tip. Fore wing chamois, sparsely sprinkled with aniline-black scales, most heavily in terminal area ; a weak, small, aniline-black discal stigma in middle of cell, and a

weak transverse concentration of aniline-black scales at end of cell indicating a second stigma (possibly rubbed in specimen); base of costa broadly and strongly marked with aniline-black, a concentration of aniline-black scales from middle of costa to about $4/5$ forming a weak, elongate marking; a pre-apical patch of pure ground colour free from dark coloured scales; cilia greyish fuscous, an indistinct fuscous-black sub-basal line, concolorous with wing basally along termen. Hind wing chamois at apex, otherwise greyish cream-buff; cilia greyish. Legs aniline-black.

Male genitalia (Pl. 12, figs. 7, 8): Valva broad basally; cucullus narrow, a little over half width of valva, rounded distally; sacculus narrow, bluntly and irregularly serrate along ventral margin, terminating in a strong, compact comb of setae extending obliquely to a little beyond middle of cucullus. Aedeagus stout, armed with two external, stout tooth-like projections near apex.

GUADALCANAL: Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂, holotype; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

The form of the labial palpus is a distinctive feature of this species, and is unlike that of other *Lecithocera* species known to me. The species belongs in the group having veins 3 and 4 of the hind wing connate or stalked.

Superficially this species resembles *L. chamela* Turner from Australia, and to a less extent *L. nomaditis* Meyrick from the Solomons; but in both these species the second segment of the labial palpus is not tufted beneath and the terminal segment is slender and gently recurved.

Pachnistis banausopa Meyrick

Pachnistis banausopa Meyrick, 1929, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 526.

NEW HEBRIDES: LUGANVILLE, Santo, 3.ix, 1 ♂.

The structure of the male genitalia of this species indicates affinity with *Autosticha enervata* Meyrick and *A. solomonensis* Bradley and certain other species at present in the genus *Autosticha*; and to *Anaptilora eremias* Meyrick and certain other species at present in the genus *Anaptilora*.

DISTRIBUTION. New Hebrides.

Pachnistis sp.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ♂.

In size and general appearance and in structure of the male genitalia this species is very close to *P. banausopa* Meyrick. Both specimens are damaged and are not considered suitable for description.

Pachnistis phaeoptila sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 3)

♂♀ 15 mm. Labial palpus light warm buff, basal and second segments irrorate with dark mummy brown exteriorly, second segment with a diffuse dark mummy

brown subapical annulus, terminal segment with a narrow dark mummy brown annulus at base and a similar but much broader and rather diffuse annulus beyond middle. Head, thorax and tegula warm buff; a weak suffusion of mummy brown on tegula and thorax. Antenna warm buff; in male stout, smooth, marked with mummy brown at extreme base; in female more slender, barred with dark mummy brown, more distinctly in apical half except at apex, basal half with scattered brown except apical margin. Fore wing warm buff, moderately sprinkled with mummy brown; a strong dark mummy brown marking at base of costa, a similar small dash slightly outwardly-oblique of this; a bold mummy brown spot in disc before middle at about $2/5$, a similar spot slightly obliquely before it in plical fold, and a third larger spot at end of cell; a series of small mummy brown interneural dots along the terminal margin continuing round apex and along costa to about $3/5$, the last two or three spots being slightly larger and more widely spaced; a very weak pretornal marking; a small mummy brown dash near base of inner margin (dorsum); cilia light warm buff. Hind wing greyish light buff; cilia matching; the male with a strong hair-pencil from base beneath. Legs warm buff, irrorate and lightly marked with mummy brown.

Male genitalia: Pl. 12, figs. 9, 10.

Female genitalia: Pl. 13, figs. 1-3.

ONTONG JAVA: Leuanua, 29.ix, 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀, allotype.

Near *P. banausopa* Meyrick, distinguished by its larger size, *P. banausopa* being smaller and only 10-11 mm. across the wings.

Apethistis brunnea sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 4)

♂ 8-9 mm. Labial palpus cream-buff, first and second segments suffused with fuscous exteriorly, terminal segment irrorate with fuscous exteriorly. Head, thorax and patagia fuscous; thorax with a weak purplish sheen. Antenna fuscous above, cream-buff below; scape fuscous. Fore wing cream-buff, heavily irrorate with dark fuscous; stigmata cloudy and obscure, plical slightly basad of first discal, second discal at end of cell in middle; costa strongly suffused with fuscous at base otherwise narrowly edged with cream-buff to apex; traces of cloudy interneural submarginal dots round apex and termen; cilia cream-buff, suffused with greyish at tips and sprinkled with fuscous. Hind wing pale grey; cilia greyish cream-buff. Abdomen light grey. Legs cream-buff irrorate with fuscous exteriorly except tarsi of fore and hind legs.

Male genitalia: Pl. 13, figs. 4, 5.

TULAGI: 24.ix, 7 ♂, including holotype.

GUADALCANAL: Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

Nearest to *A. sitiens* (Meyrick) originally described from South India in the genus *Brachmia* Hübner but later transferred by Meyrick to the genus *Apethistis* Meyrick on the basis of wing venation. The structure of the male genitalia indicates that it is unlikely either species can remain in *Apethistis*.

Stoeberhinus testaceus Butler

Stoeberhinus testaceus Butler, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 7 : 402.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanua, 29.ix, 4 ♂.

NEW HEBRIDES : LUGANVILLE, Santo, 3.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. A widespread species in the Pacific Islands. The larva feeds on dry vegetable matter.

Autosticha solomonensis Bradley

Autosticha solomonensis Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 98.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 5 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 7 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; the four female examples are rather small, having a wing span of 10 mm.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanua, 29.ix, 1 ♂.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 1 ♂; the condition of this specimen is too poor to allow proper comparison, but small differences in the genitalia may be of subspecific importance.

The structure of the male genitalia of this species is very similar to that of *Anaptilora eremias* Meyrick, and it is probable that the two species are congeneric and that future revision will show that they belong together in a separate genus.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Autosticha pelodes (Meyrick)

Automola pelodes Meyrick, 1883, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 20 : 34.

NEW HEBRIDES : LUGANVILLE, Santo, 3.ix, 3 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Hawaiian Is., Celebes, Austral Is., Marquesas and New Hebrides. The larva feeds on dead sticks and dry refuse.

Autosticha sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂. Superficially and structurally near to *A. calceata* Meyrick from China and Ceylon. Evidently an undescribed species but the present specimen is not in sufficiently good condition to warrant description.

Protobathra binotata sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 5)

♂♀ 14-16 mm. Labial palpus drab, slightly darker exteriorly. Front of head pale cream-buff; crown and thorax drab suffused with fuscous. Antenna and scape fuscous, simple in both sexes, slightly stouter in the male. Fore wing pale drab suffused with fuscous, a heavy dark infuscation at base and along inner margin (dorsum); two prominent fuscous-black stigmata, the first a little before middle and slightly nearer costa than inner margin, the second beyond middle at end of cell,

slightly larger and midway between costa and inner margin; cilia concolorous, lighter basally. Hind wing light grey; in female weakly suffused with fuscous towards apex; cilia cartridge buff, suffused with fuscous around apex. Legs pale cream-buff, fore and middle legs fuscous or fuscous-black exteriorly.

Male genitalia: Pl. 13, figs. 6, 7.

Female genitalia: Pl. 13, figs. 8-10.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype; 1 ♀, allotype.

Superficially nearest to *P. coenotypa* Meyrick from Ceylon but having distinctly darker coloration in the fore wing. This species keys to the genus *Protobathra* Meyrick in existing keys based on wing venation, but the structure of the female genitalia differs from that of the type species of the genus.

COSMOPTERYGIDAE

Cosmopteryx dulcivora Meyrick

Cosmopteryx dulcivora Meyrick, 1919, *Exot. Microlep.* 2: 233.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 13 ex., 4-10.x, 4 ex., 6-12.i, 4 ex.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 2 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji. The larva mines the leaves of sugarcane.

Cosmopteryx aurella Bradley

Cosmopteryx aurella Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19): 98.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ex., 4-10.x, 1 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Cosmopteryx attenuatella (Walker)

Gelechia attenuatella Walker, 1864, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* 30: 1019.

Cosmopteryx flavofasciata Wollaston, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 3: 438.

Cosmopteryx mimetis Meyrick, 1897, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 22: 339.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ex., 4-10.x, 1 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 3 ex.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. West Indies, Bermuda, U.S. America (Texas, N. Carolina, Florida and Southern States), Atlantic Islands, Africa (Algeria and Belgian Congo), India, Ceylon and Society Is. The larva has been reported mining leaves of *Cyperus rotundus*.

Labdia albimaculella (Deventer)

Pyroderces albimaculella Deventer, 1904, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 47: 30.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 11 ex., 6-12.i, 1 ♀; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Java and Borneo.

***Labdia semmolitha* Meyrick**

Labdia semmolitha Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 386.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. New Hebrides.

***Labdia saliens* Meyrick**

Labdia saliens Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 285.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanua, 29.ix, 2 ex.; Avaha, 30.ix, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. New Hebrides and Solomon Is. (Rennell I.).

***Labdia torodoxa solomonensis* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 6, fig. 6)

Labdia torodoxa Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 286.

The examples of this species from the Solomon Islands are superficially similar to those of the nominate race from the New Hebrides, except that in the latter the whitish costal markings of the fore wings tend to be more extensive ; but there are slight comparative differences evident in the genitalia in both sexes, suggesting some degree of subspeciation.

Male genitalia (Pl. 13, fig. 11) : In comparison with *L. torodoxa*, the valva in *solomonensis* is comparatively broad and is not tapered distally ; the heavily sclerotized prong-like part of the gnathus is a little longer ; and the slender, tapered apical portion of the aedeagus is considerably longer.

Female genitalia (Pl. 14, figs. 1-3) : In *solomonensis* the bursa copulatrix contains a weak denticulate patch representing a signum, which is not present in *torodoxa*.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, allotype.

ONTONG JAVA : Avaha, 30.ix, 1 ♀.

***Labdia ochrotypa* sp. n.**

(Pl. 6, fig. 7)

Labdia torodoxa Meyrick Bradley nec Meyrick, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 99 (*partim*).

♂♀ 7-8 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff, second segment overlaid with fuscous to near apex exteriorly, terminal segment suffused with fuscous at apex exteriorly, sometimes with a thin fuscous medial line from apical suffusion to middle or beyond anteriorly. Head cartridge buff, crown and upper part of face suffused with cream-buff : in examples having darker coloration a diffuse greyish medial line is present ; lower part of face weakly shining tilleul-buff varying to vinaceous-buff. Thorax cartridge buff, tegula fuscous-black. Antenna pale cream-buff ; female with a line

of fuscous-black dots anteriorly; male unspotted; scape whitish cartridge buff overlaid with a strong admixture of ochreous yellow. Fore wing fuscous-black; a narrow irregular whitish stripe along inner margin from base to tornus; narrowing and continuing along termen to near apex, outer (dorsal) margin of stripe sometimes overlaid or with a strong admixture of ochreous yellow; in some examples an indication of a whitish strigula on costa a little beyond middle, and a small inconspicuous triangular whitish marking at 4/5; cilia greyish drab around tornus and along termen, some tipped with yellowish or whitish, fuscous-black at apex and beyond; a fuscous-black sub-basal line below apex. Hind wing light drab; cilia greyish drab.

Male genitalia (Pl. 14, fig. 4): Valvae slightly asymmetrical, moderately broad throughout, each with a short seta at or near apex, left valva with a long, flattened, acutely pointed, taper-like projection at middle of dorsal margin.

Female genitalia (Pl. 14, figs. 5-7): Ostium small, situated centrally, shielded by a large, sclerotized, quadrate plate. Bursa copulatrix bearing two moderately large, spiculate signa, roughly pear-shaped and close together.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂, including holotype; Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ♀, 4.x, 11 ♀, including allotype, 6-12.i, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

RENNELL I.: Hutuna, 22.xi, 1 ♂.

BELLONA I.: Matahenua, 29.xi, 2 ♀.

Related to *L. torodoxa* Meyrick and superficially very similar, differing only slightly in having the postmedial marking on the costa of the fore wing short and very weak and sometimes absent, while in *torodoxa* this marking is present and may be very pronounced; the pre-apical costal marking also tends to be smaller and paler in *ochrotypa*; in *torodoxa* the labial palpus is not suffused and marked with fuscous as in *ochrotypa*; and in *ochrotypa* the expansible hair-pencil from the base of costa of the hind wing is absent.

Labdia dolomella sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 8)

Labdia torodoxa Meyrick Bradley nec Meyrick, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19): 99 (*partim*).

♂♀ 7-8 mm. Superficially similar to the preceding species, *L. ochrotypa* Meyrick, except that in well-marked examples of *ochrotypa* the admixture of ochreous yellow along the outer (dorsal) edge of the whitish dorsal stripe on the fore wing is stronger and more conspicuous. The material available of both species is not in sufficiently good condition to allow a more precise comparison of coloration and markings to be made, and the structure of the genitalia has been used for separating the two species. Differences in the shape of the valvae and the setae of the male, and in the ostium and signa of the female are shown in the illustrations.

Male genitalia (Pl. 14, fig. 8): Valvae asymmetrical, expanded distally, the right valva longer, each with a moderately large seta at or near apex, the seta on the right valva being twice as long as the seta on the left valva.

Female genitalia (Pl. 14, figs. 9-11) : Ostium situated caudally, exposed, sterigma not strongly sclerotized. Two large spiculate signa, situated on opposite sides of the bursa and connected caudally by a narrow spiculate band.

RENNELL I.: Hutuna, 12.xi, 2 ♂, including holotype, 18-25.x, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, including allotype, 1-5.xi, 4 ♀, 30.x-2.xi, 2 ♂; Onegaghugha, 28.x, 2 ♀.

This species and *L. ochrotypa* are closely related to *L. torodoxa* Meyrick, with which both have previously been confused.

***Labdia psarodes* sp. n.**

(Pl. 6, fig. 9)

♂♀ 9-10 mm. Superficially similar to the species described above, *L. ochrotypa* Bradley, but slightly larger and differing in the following respects: the dark coloration of the fore wing is lightened by an admixture of white and fuscous and in general appearance is distinctly greyish; a small inconspicuous white spot may be present at the middle of the costa and a similar triangular spot at 4/5; only a weak suffusion of cream-buff may be present along the outer edge of the dorsal streak; a moderately heavy fuscous-black dash is present in the plical fold on the inner edge of the white dorsal streak, preceded by a small dash below the plical fold at about 2/3.

Male genitalia (Pl. 15, fig. 1) : Valva constricted near base, expanded distally, lacking specialized setae at apex.

Female genitalia : not known.

GUADALCANAL: Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 3 ♂, including holotype, 2 ♀; Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

The abdomens of all the female paratypes are missing.

***Labdia calypta* sp. n.**

(Pl. 6, fig. 10)

♂♀ 9-11 mm. Labial palpus white, second segment with a broad subdorsal fuscous-black stripe reaching nearly to apex exteriorly, terminal segment with three fuscous-black bands: a narrow basal, a moderate submedial and a broad subapical. Front of head (face) shining white; fore part of crown clothed with smooth, weakly iridescent, pale cream-buff and greyish scales; middle and posterior of crown white strongly intermixed with loosely appressed bister scales. Antenna white, with fuscous-black annuli, suffused fuscous-black at base and with a broad fuscous-black apical band at about 5/6; scape white, marked with fuscous-black apical and sub-basal patches. Fore wing deep chrome, markings hair brown sprinkled with whitish and irregularly edged with black irroration; a broad outwardly-oblique fascia occupying basal third, broken and interrupted at middle; a triangular marking on costa at about 3/4; a narrow subterminal fascia from tornus, diffuse at middle of termen, widening below apex and encircling a small variable patch of ground colour; cilia chrome yellow from apex of wing to near middle of termen, thence greyish.

Hind wing light fuscous ; cilia greyish. Abdomen hair brown above, shining white below ; a small cream-buff anal tuft in male. In the male a long, cream-buff hair-pencil arises from the metathorax below the base of the hind wing and projects caudally, curving upwards over the abdomen and when not expanded has the end inserted in a specialized pocket or groove medio-dorsally on the third abdominal segment ; illustrated on Pl. 11, figs. 5, 6.

Male genitalia : Pl. 15, fig. 2.

Female genitalia : Pl. 15, figs. 3, 4.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 4-10.x, 3 ♀, 6-12.i, 4 ♂, including holotype, 1 ♀, allotype ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♀.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♂.

In coloration and general appearance very similar to the Fijian species *L. spirocosma* Meyrick, but may be distinguished as follows : in *spirocosma* the base of the medial fascia of the fore wing is connected to the upper (costal) part of the postmedial fascia which in *calypta* is represented by a triangular patch on the costa.

Labdia helena Meyrick

Labdia helena Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 288.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. New Ireland.

Labdia isomerista sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 11)

♂ 8 mm. Labial palpus white, terminal segment suffused with pale baryta yellow. Head white, crown and upper part of face suffused and overlaid with baryta yellow. Thorax and tegula baryta yellow, tegula suffused with xanthine orange. Antenna maize yellow, dotted above with fuscous ; scape white suffused with maize yellow above, a small fuscous irroration at apex ; pecten maize yellow. Fore wing baryta yellow, a broad outwardly-oblique basal fascia with outer edge well defined, sinuate and reaching from costa at $1/4$ to beyond middle of inner margin (dorsum), basal (proximal) margin of fascia diffuse, coloration of fascia sudan brown from costa to near middle of wing, an admixture of xanthine orange at middle increasing towards inner margin, outer edge of fascia broadly edged with white from costa to near inner margin, confluent on costa with one or two short oblique white streaks ; a small dark grey costal strigula at about $3/5$ edged with white ; a conspicuous golden-metallic dot on lower part of terminal margin ; a weak silvery-white flash at apex, a similar small dash on costa mixed with dark grey ; cilia baryta yellow, dark around apex, pale along termen, a fuscous dot below apex. Hind wing and cilia sordid white. A specialized dorsal cavity containing broad, seta-like scales on third abdominal segment ; illustrated on Pl. 15, fig. 8.

Male genitalia : Pl. 15, fig. 7.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype.

A species of distinctive appearance, perhaps nearest to *L. helena* Meyrick among the species of *Labdia* occurring in the Solomons.

Labdia sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♀. In poor condition. Belonging to a species near *L. albilineella* Deventer, but smaller and with vertex of head white.

Labdia sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 4-10.x, 2 ♀. Belonging to a species near *L. oxychlora* Meyrick.

Labdia aprepes sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 12)

♂♀ 7-9 mm. Labial palpus whitish, basal and second segments suffused with fuscous or fuscous-black to near apex of second, most heavily exteriorly, terminal segment similarly suffused anteriorly and at apex. Head, thorax, antenna and scape whitish ; front of head (face) suffused with greyish fuscous ; a diffuse greyish fuscous medial line extending from anterior of crown to posterior of thorax ; tegula fuscous-black ; anterior edge of antenna dotted with fuscous-black. Fore wing fuscous-black, a rather thick whitish streak along inner margin from base to tornus, attenuated in tornal area, inner edge weakly dentate ; in some examples an admixture of cream-buff along inner margin (dorsum) ; a small whitish costal spot at 3/4 ; cilia greyish, shaded with fuscous at apex and with a broad fuscous-black sub-basal bar. Hind wing light drab ; cilia greyish drab.

Male genitalia : Pl. 15, fig. 9.

Female genitalia : Pl. 16, figs. 1-3.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 11 ♂, including holotype, 2 ♀ ; Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, including allotype.

Related to the Australian species *L. promarcha* Meyrick, and having similar fore wing pattern but darker coloration.

Labdia holopetra Meyrick ?

Labdia holopetra Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 90.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa.

Labdia sp.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂. Belonging to a species near *L. gypsodelta* Meyrick.

Proterocosma triplanetis Meyrick

Proterocosma triplanetis Meyrick, 1886, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1886 : 293.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

The three Solomon Islands specimens are more distinctly marked than are the type from Fiji, and two examples from Samoa in which the fore wing markings are even more obsolescent than in the type. These differences indicate possible subspeciation between the island groups, but this may be better understood when more material becomes available and genitalic comparisons can be made.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji, Samoa and New Hebrides.

Pyroderces falcatella (Stainton)

Gracilaria ? *falcatella* Stainton, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 5 : 121.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 7 ex., 4-10.x, 3 ex. ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. A widespread species in the Indo-Australian region. The larva feeds in cotton shoots and in the pods of *Parkinsonia aculeata* and other plants.

Pyroderces dendrophaga Meyrick

Pyroderces dendrophaga Meyrick, 1920, *Exot. Microlep.* 2 : 318.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 22 ex., 4-10.x, 9 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland).

Pyroderces sp.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 8 ex.

A distinctive and probably undescribed species, but as there is no male specimen with an abdomen in the series I refrain from describing the species for the present.

Pyroderces phaeostigma sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 13)

♂♀ 9-10 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff, second segment heavily, terminal segment lightly, suffused with fuscous-black exteriorly. Head and thorax cream-buff or cartridge buff clouded with chaetura drab ; a broad, diffuse, chaetura drab medial line on crown ; tegula cream-buff mixed with fuscous, fuscous-black at base. Antenna and scape cream-buff or cartridge buff. Fore wing cream-buff mixed and suffused with fuscous and with a few fuscous-black markings ; a broad fuscous area along plical fold merging with a narrow fuscous-black dash above tornus ; a conspicuous fuscous-black discal stigma narrowly ringed with cream-buff ; a large cream-buff costal spot at about $\frac{3}{5}$ reaching obliquely towards discal stigma ; a small cream-buff dot at $\frac{4}{5}$; a narrow, sinuous cream-buff streak along inner margin and around

tornus; cilia fuscous-black around apex and along termen, hair brown around tornus, sometimes three or four very small cream-buff dots at base of cilia along termen. Hind wing and cilia drab.

Male genitalia: Pl. 16, fig. 4.

Female genitalia: Pl. 16, figs. 5, 6.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ♂, including holotype, 3 ♀, including allotype, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

Near *P. syngalactis* Meyrick from the New Hebrides, but readily distinguished by the discal stigma being comparatively conspicuous.

Pyroderces megacentra Meyrick

Pyroderces megacentra Meyrick, 1923, *Exot. Microlep.* 3: 59.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji, New Guinea. The larva feeds in the flowers of *Pandanus*.

Idiostyla oculata Meyrick

Idiostyla oculata Meyrick, 1921, *Exot. Microlep.* 2: 412.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

Limnaecia atopa Bradley

Limnoecia [sic] Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19): 101.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, ix and x, 12 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 3 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Limnaecia arsitricha Meyrick

Limnoecia [sic] *arsitricha* Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2: 93.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4-10.x, 6-12.i, 15 ♂♀; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀; Ilu Farm, 26. xii, 53-4. i. 54, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x.1953, 1 ♂.

ONTONG JAVA: Leuanuiua, 29.ix, 1 ♀; Avaha, 30.ix, 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa and New Hebrides.

Limnaecia argophylla sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 14)

♂ 9 mm. Labial palpus, head, thorax and tegula shining white. Antenna cartridge buff; scape white. Fore wing white, markings hair brown; a short, thick, very oblique streak from base of costa to about 1/3; a similar less oblique linear streak

from before middle reaching nearly to tornus ; a broad diffuse streak from inner angle to near middle a little above and parallel to inner margin (dorsum) ; cilia white, blackish at apices around apex and along termen, wholly greyish below tornus. Hind wing drab ; in male an expansible tuft of very long warm buff hairs from near base of costa ; cilia light hair brown.

Male genitalia : Pl. 16, fig. 7.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype.

The white coloration and simple markings of the fore wing make this species distinctive. It is perhaps a near relative of *L. arsitricha* Meyrick, the male of which has a similar expansible tuft on the hind wing.

Limnaecia melliplantae Bradley

Limnaecia [sic] *melliplantae* Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 100.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4-10.x, 11 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Limnaecia perpusilla sp. n.

(Pl. 6, fig. 15)

♂♀ 6-7 mm. Labial palpus white, second segment suffusedly ringed with fuscous-black at apex, terminal segment fuscous-black anteriorly except at apex. Head, thorax and tegula white ; upper part of face, crown, thorax and tegula diffusely irrorate with fuscous and fuscous-black. Antenna fuscous, with weak, fuscous-black annuli ; clothed with appressed scales basally, rough-scaled in apical half ; scape whitish, marked with fuscous-black anteriorly and posteriorly except at apex. Fore wing white, diffusely irrorate and mixed with fuscous-black ; narrow, diffuse and weakly irrorate white fasciae at 1/3, middle and 3/4, most distinct on costa ; sometimes an admixture of blackish in middle of wing preceding each fascia ; cilia hair brown, mixed with whitish at apex and with fuscous on costa. Hind wing and cilia light hair brown.

Male genitalia : Pl. 16, fig. 8.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 11 ex., including holotype ♂, allotype ♀.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

Near to *L. microglypta* Meyrick, but without the dark apical spot on the fore wing as in that species, and also lacking the expansible hair-pencil beneath the hind wing in the male.

Ascalenia armigera Meyrick

Ascalenia armigera Meyrick, 1923, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 60.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

***Batrachedra arenosella* (Walker)**

Gracilaria arenosella Walker, 1864, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* 30 : 857.

Batrachedra psilopa Meyrick, 1907, *J. Bombay. nat. Hist. Soc.* 17 : 982.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 4-10.x, 11 ex. ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 2 ♂.

ONTONG JAVA : Avaha, 30.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. A common species associated with the flowers of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) in the Indo-Australian region and in South America.

***Batrachedra eurema* Bradley**

Batrachedra eurema Bradley, 1956, *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.), Ent.* 4 : 152.

GUADALCANAL : Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

This species was originally described from a solitary female from Lord Howe I. The male specimen from Guadalcanal is smaller, measuring only 10 mm. across the fore wings as compared with 16 mm., and has a dense patch or epaulet of scales at the inner angle of the fore wing, but otherwise superficially resembles the female and is probably conspecific.

DISTRIBUTION. Lord Howe I.

XYLORYCTIDAE

***Cryptaphasa eumorpha* Turner**

Cryptaphasa eumorpha Turner, 1897, *Ann. Queensland Mus.* 4 : 9.

Cryptaphasa aggesta Meyrick, 1925, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 147.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea (Papua), Rook I. and Dampier I.

***Epimactis pulsatella* sp. n.**

(Pl. 7, fig. 1)

♂ 16 mm. Labial palpus white, basal segment and exterior basal two-thirds of second segment fuscous, apex of third segment tipped with fuscous. Head, thorax and tegula white. Antenna ciliate, ciliations about as long as width of shaft ; white-scaled at base ; scape white. Fore wing white, anterior edge of costa cream-buff ; a small, fuscous, discal stigma a little above middle at 1/3, a similar stigma obliquely below in plical fold, and a third at end of cell at about middle ; a subterminal line of small, fuscous, interneural dots around apex and along termen ; cilia (worn on type) white. Hind wing and cilia white.

Male genitalia : Pl. 16, figs. 9, 10.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype.

Related to *E. talantias* Meyrick, found in India and Ceylon. Both species are very similar superficially but differ in male genitalia as follows: in *talantias* the finger-like projection of the sacculus is more slender and is longer, reaching almost beyond the apical projection.

COPROMORPHIDAE

Copromorpha tetrarcha Meyrick

Copromorpha tetrarcha Meyrick, 1916, *Exot. Microlep.* 1: 555.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

The two Guadalcanal specimens are smaller and differ considerably in coloration (having the ground colour of the fore wings white) from specimens in the museum collections from the islands of Choiseul and Bougainville.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

HELIODINIDAE

Hieromantis albata (Meyrick)

Stathmopoda albata Meyrick, 1913, *Exot. Microlep.* 1: 94.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ex., 4-10.x, 3 ex., 6-12.i, 1 ex.

TULAGI: 24.ix, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea, Sudest I.

Hieromantis resplendens Bradley

Hieromantis resplendens Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19): 102.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, ix.53 and i.54, 4 ♀; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

Zarathra sp.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

Stathmopoda haplophanes sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 2)

♀ 12 mm. Labial palpus orange-yellow. Front of head smooth-scaled, shining pale orange-yellow, weakly iridescent; crown, thorax and tegula light raw sienna. Antenna pale orange-yellow suffused and overlaid with fuscous from about 1/4, becoming heavier and darker towards apex; annulations light fuscous near base, darker and more distinct towards middle, indistinct and obliterated by suffusion in apical third. Fore wing coloration uniform light raw sienna, anterior edge of costa

dark fuscous near base—not fully visible viewed from above; cilia hair brown mixed with light raw sienna at base. Hind wing shining drab; cilia hair brown. Abdomen somewhat shining hair brown above, cream-buff below. Legs cream-buff, middle and hind legs suffused with pale orange-yellow exteriorly, hind leg light raw sienna above, obscurely barred with hair brown at origin of spurs and at apex of first tarsal segment.

Female genitalia: Pl. 17, figs. 1–3.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8–18.ix, 2 ♀, holotype and paratype.

Near *S. luculenta* Meyrick from Assam, and distinguished by the coloration of the head, the front and vertex of which is shining whitish ochreous in *luculenta*.

***Stathmopoda moschlosema* sp. n.**

(Pl. 7, fig. 3)

♂♀ 10–11 mm. Labial palpus shining whitish suffused with fuscous, darker exteriorly. Head with face smooth-scaled, shining whitish-bronze; fore part of head (between antennae) and crown shining bronze with a weak purplish sheen most evident on crown. Thorax and tegula shining deep purplish-grey; a small, subdorsal, mustard yellow dot on each side of the thorax posteriorly. Antenna and scape dark purplish-grey; pectinations longer than width of shaft in male; in female simple. Fore wing shining deep purplish-grey, a narrow, slightly inwardly-oblique mustard yellow fascia at 1/3, strongly edged with black; a similar, slightly broader, outwardly-oblique fascia at 2/3, sometimes narrowed at inner margin; apical third of wing with a strong bronzy sheen; cilia mouse grey. Hind wing fuscous; cilia mouse grey. Abdomen dark fuscous above, white below; segmental margins edged posteriorly with silvery-white above and at side. Legs white, with weak violaceous reflections; fore leg suffused with fuscous or purplish-black; middle leg with coxa suffused with purplish-black, tibia with purplish-black bands at base of spurs, spurs similarly suffused exteriorly; hind leg with broad purplish-black bands and whorls of long bristles at origin of spurs, tarsus with a similar apical band on the first segment and whorls of shorter bristles on first and second joints, and with the second segment wholly and the third segment to near apex purplish fuscous.

Male genitalia: Pl. 17, figs. 4–6.

Female genitalia: Pl. 17, figs. 7–9.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8–18.ix, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, allotype, 6–12.i, 5 ♂, including holotype, 2 ♀; Tapenanje, 10–23.xii, 5 ♂, 1 ♀.

Near the Asiatic species *S. anconias* Meyrick, and distinguished by having the fascia at 2/3 on the fore wing directly transverse and not with the outer edge deeply indented at the middle as in *anconias*.

***Stathmopoda caveata* Meyrick**

Stathmopoda caveata Meyrick, 1913, *Exot. Microlep.* 1: 92.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 4–10.x, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. New Guinea,

***Stathmopoda imperator* Bradley**

Stathmopoda imperator Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 103.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

***Stathmopoda periclina* Meyrick**

Stathmopoda periclina Meyrick, 1938, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* 89 : 520.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ex., 5-11.i, 1 ex.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 9 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. New Guinea and Solomon Is.

***Stathmopoda dracaenopa* Meyrick**

Stathmopoda dracaenopa Meyrick, 1933, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 430.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji and Guam.

***Stathmopoda tetrazyga* Meyrick**

Stathmopoda tetrazyga Meyrick, 1936, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 618.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ♀ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

***Stathmopoda nucivora* Meyrick**

Stathmopoda nucivora Meyrick, 1932, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 272.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

***Stathmopoda anticyma* Meyrick**

Stathmopoda anticyma Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 100.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanuiua, 29.ix, 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa and Solomon Is.

***Stathmopoda cornutella* sp. n.**

(Pl. 7, fig. 4)

♂ 12 mm. Labial palpus light buff, suffused with warm buff exteriorly. Head with face light buff with a violaceous sheen, crown and upper part of face antimony yellow, a small flame scarlet spot in middle of crown. Thorax and tegula antimony

yellow mixed with yellow ochre, anterior margin of thorax broadly edged with flame scarlet laterally, and a subdorsal flame scarlet spot at middle. Fore wing warm buff, an admixture of yellow ochre at base, a moderate, interrupted, ochraceous-orange medial line from near base to discal area, a similar indefinite line along plical fold; a distinct, somewhat elongate, buckthorn brown discal spot in middle at about $3/4$; cilia greyish warm buff. Hind wing greyish buffy brown; cilia concolorous, somewhat darker towards apex.

Male genitalia (Pl. 17, figs. 10, 11): The large and numerous cornuti present in the aedeagus are an unusual feature for this genus.

GUADALCANAL: Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂, holotype.

Nearest to *imperator* Bradley, also described from the Solomons, but distinguished at once by the lighter coloration of the fore wing, which in *imperator* is drab.

Stathmopoda electrantha Meyrick

Stathmopoda electrantha Meyrick, 1927, *Exot. Microlep.* 3: 377.

Stathmopoda transvecta Meyrick, 1927, *tom. cit.* p. 377. **Syn. nov.**

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4 ex., 6-12.i, 12 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ex.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 4 ex.

The new synonymy above is introduced following an examination of type material in the British Museum (Natural History).

DISTRIBUTION. New Hebrides.

Thylacosceles pithanodes sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 5)

♂ 8 mm. Labial palpus and head white, crown tinted with pale cream-buff. Antenna white, dark fuscous at base anteriorly; scape white, distal half dark fuscous exteriorly. Thorax white, tegula purplish fuscous. Fore wing fuscous, apical and distal areas darker; a strong admixture of bluish iridescent scales in dorsal half and in apical and distal areas; a triangular cartridge buff spot on costa at $2/3$; cilia greyish fuscous. Hind wing and cilia greyish fuscous. Legs white, posterior tibia with a black apical band and fuscous-black dorsal tuft.

Male genitalia: Pl. 17, figs. 12, 13.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂, including holotype.

Related to *T. judex* Meyrick from Ceylon, and distinguished by the white head, not fuscous as in *judex*, and by the absence of the two subapical bands on the antenna, present in *judex*.

Pachyrhabda sp.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

A species of distinctive superficial appearance, having the fore wing coloration greyish, the front and fore part of head white and the crown deep chocolate colour,

It is probably undescribed but the present material is not in sufficiently good condition for descriptive purposes.

***Pachyrhabda amianta* Meyrick**

Pachyrhabda amianta Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 101.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.; Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa.

***Pachyrhabda phanta* Bradley**

Pachyrhabda phanta Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.*, 2 (19) : 104.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 4 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 8 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ex.

TULAGI : 24.ix, 2 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE

***Tortyra libanota* Meyrick**

Tortyra libanota Meyrick, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1910 : 463.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Australia (Queensland), New Guinea and Solomon Is.

***Tortyra iridopa* Meyrick**

Tortyra iridopa Meyrick, 1907, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 32 : 97.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. and New Guinea (Papua).

***Simaethis cyanotoxa* Meyrick**

Simaethis cyanotoxa Meyrick, 1907, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 32 : 113.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is.

***Choreutis diana* sp. n.**

(Pl. 7, fig. 6)

♂♀ 10-11 mm. Labial palpus with tuft of second segment formed of two whorls of long, projecting, fuscous white-tipped scales; terminal segment fuscous sprinkled with white. Head, thorax and tegula drab sprinkled with white; front of head (face) mixed with white; base of tegula strongly suffused with white. Antenna

white, with black annuli ; scape fuscous. Fore wing drab or light fuscous, markings formed of white irroration ; basal area of wing in worn condition in specimens studied but there is evidence of two very diffuse transverse shades towards base and of a radiate-dentate line at $1/3$ forming a white dot on costa ; an irregular transverse linear marking at $2/3$ interrupted at middle and forming a reticulate white dot on costa ; distal area of wing almost completely enmeshed in a network of fine white lines ; cilia drab or light fuscous, with a bronzy sheen ; a small white dot on costa before apex followed by a chain of alternate large black and small white chequers around apex and along termen to tornus occupying basal half of cilia. Hind wing coloration similar to that of fore wing terminal area except at apex irrorate with white ; coloration and markings of cilia similar to those of fore wing. Legs white, with fuscous-black markings.

Male genitalia : Pl. 18, figs. 4, 5.

Female genitalia : Pl. 18, figs. 1-3.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♀, holotype, 1 ♂, allotype.

Near *C. moniligera* Meyrick, occurring in India and Java, and may be distinguished by the black and white chequered markings of the cilia, which in *moniligera* are only present in the upper half of the fore wing and not along the whole length of the termen in both fore and hind wings as in *diana*.

I name this species after my wife.

Glyphipteryx ditiorana (Walker)

Sciaphila ? *ditiorana* Walker, 1863, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* 28 : 348.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀, 6-12.i, 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. South Africa, Mauritius and Indo-Malayan region.

Glyphipteryx sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♂.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♂.

Both specimens are in poor condition but apparently belong to an undescribed species related to *G. stilata* Meyrick, which occurs in Fiji.

Metapodistis sp.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

BLASTOBASIDAE

Blastobasis sciota sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 7)

♂♀ 11-16 mm. Labial palpus warm buff ; in male diffusely irrorate with fuscous exteriorly, irroration weak at apices of second and terminal segments ; in female diffusely irrorate with fuscous, irroration weaker interiorly and at apices of second

and terminal segments ; male slightly stouter than female and with terminal segment about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of second. Head, thorax and tegula warm buff varying to light buff ; lower part of face sometimes greyish tinged ; crown, thorax and tegula suffused or irrorate with fuscous, anterior margin of thorax and base of tegula darker. Antenna and scape warm buff ; scape lightly irrorate with fuscous ; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of antenna wholly suffused with dark fuscous ; male with deep notch at base. Fore wing warm buff varying to light buff, diffusely irrorate with fuscous ; markings poorly defined and not always apparent ; discal stigmata dark fuscous or fuscous-black, first usually absorbed in a fascia of dark fuscous suffusion from before middle ; small, cloudy, dark fuscous or fuscous-black spots on costa and inner margin opposite second discal ; dark fuscous marginal dots around apex and along termen, often merged in general dark suffusion ; base of costa suffused with dark fuscous ; cilia warm buff or light buff at base along termen, otherwise hair brown sprinkled with whitish points. Hind wing warm buff suffused with fuscous, paler towards base ; cilia drab, warm buff at base.

Male genitalia : Pl. 18, figs. 6, 7.

Female genitalia : Pl. 18, figs. 8-10.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 4 ♂, 6 ♀, including holotype ♂, and allotype ♀ ; Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 4-10.x, 1 ♂ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

Closely related and superficially similar to *B. spermologa* Meyrick. The two species may be separated on male genitalia as follows : in *sciota* the uncus is narrowly tapered throughout its length, in *spermologa* it is distended towards the tip and is stouter than at the base and is obtusely pointed.

HYPONOMEUTIDAE

Prays nephelomima Meyrick

Prays nephelomima Meyrick, 1907, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 32 : 76.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanina, 29.ix, 2 ♀.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 2 ♀.

The two Solomon Islands specimens probably belong to this Australian species which is distinct from the Palearctic species *P. citri* Millière and not a synonym as has been considered by some authors.

Atteva mathewi (Butler)

Corinea mathewi Butler, 1887, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 20: 414.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION : Solomon Is.

GRACILLARIIDAE

Acrocercops spp.

The genus *Acrocercops* Wallengren (*sens. lat.*) is represented by many species in the Solomons. The moths come readily to light, but unfortunately much of the material collected by this method is very worn, and many species remain unidentified.

***Acrocercops euthycolona* Meyrick**

Acrocercops euthycolona Meyrick, 1931, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 46.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Java, India, Malaya and Solomon Is. (Rennell I.). The larva mines blotches in leaves of *Bassia latifolia* in India, and *Mimusops elangi* (Sapotaceae) in Java and Malaya.

***Acrocercops* sp.**

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, abdomen missing.

A strikingly marked species, most closely resembling the Fijian species *A. patellata* Meyrick.

***Acrocercops homalacta* Meyrick**

Acrocercops homalacta Meyrick, 1927, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 107.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ex. (damaged), 4-10.i, 1 ♂ ; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 3 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa and Solomon Is. (Rennell I.).

***Acrocercops cramerella* (Snellen)**

Gracilaria cramerella Snellen, 1904, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 46 : 84.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Indo-Australian region. The larva feeds in the pods of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), and in the top-shoots of the Litchi tree (*Nephelium litchi*), and has been reported mining leaves of various other trees.

***Acrocercops strophala* Meyrick**

Acrocercops strophala Meyrick, 1908, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 18 : 824.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 2 ♂, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa, Java, Ceylon, India and Assam. The larva is known to mine blotches under the upper cuticle of the leaf of *Glochidion lanceolarium* (Euphorbiaceae).

***Acrocercops caerulea* (Meyrick)**

Cyphosticha caerulea Meyrick, 1912, *Exot. Microlep.* 1 : 296.

Cyphosticha centrometra Meyrick, 1920, op. cit. 2 : 296.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuanua, 29.ix, 4 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. West Africa, India, Fiji and Guam.

***Acrocercops brochogramma* Meyrick**

Acrocercops brochogramma Meyrick, 1914, *Exot. Microlep.* 1 : 285.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂ ; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 2 ♂.
DISTRIBUTION. Ceylon.

***Acrocercops apicella* Bradley**

Acrocercops apicella Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 107.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.
DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. (Rennell I.).

***Acrocercops serriformis* Meyrick**

Acrocercops serriformis Meyrick, 1930, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 580.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 6-12.i, 1 ♀.
DISTRIBUTION. Java.

***Acrocercops brachyglypta* Meyrick**

Acrocercops brachyglypta Meyrick, 1931, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 48.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, 4-10.x, 5 ♂.
DISTRIBUTION. Samoa, Solomon Is. (Rennell I. and Bellona I.).

***Acrocercops albidorsella* Bradley**

Acrocercops albidorsella Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 107.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.
DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. (Rennell I.).

***Acrocercops cyma* Bradley**

Acrocercops cyma Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19) : 106.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.
DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. (Rennell I.).

***Acrocercops* sp.**

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ex.
TULAGI : 24.ix, 1 ex.

Both specimens lack the abdomen. They represent a species related to *A. phaeodeta* Meyrick, which occurs in Samoa.

Liocrobyla saturata sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 8)

♂ 9 mm. Labial palpus whitish-grey, second segment darker exteriorly, terminal segment suffused with fuscous towards apex. Head with front whitish suffused with cream-buff; crown, thorax and tegula mouse grey. Antenna (damaged) mouse grey above, whitish dotted with fuscous anteriorly; scape mouse grey above, whitish anteriorly. Fore wing mouse grey, two inwardly-oblique, parallel, fuscous stripes from costa near middle, confluent at costa, a weak ochraceous-buff admixture in both stripes most evident in the outer (second) stripe; a very outwardly-oblique, narrow, somewhat metallic plumbeous streak from middle of costa cutting diagonally across second stripe and reaching to middle of disc and ending in a sharply inturned hook; a pair of similar, short, thin, parallel lines in tornal area; a similar outwardly-oblique dash on costa at 4/5 and another, shorter, dash immediately below; area between and surrounding these streaks and dashes fuscous strongly overlaid with ochraceous-buff; a very thin, inwardly-oblique, shining plumbeous line from before apex to tornus interrupted at middle by a thick cream-buff dash broadly edged distally with shining plumbeous and by a heavy black dash above and another slightly narrower and longer dash below, both edged with ochraceous-buff; cilia cream-buff basally, apical half fuscous, with an admixture of ochraceous-buff. Hind wing mouse grey; cilia matching. Legs mouse grey, hind tibia striped with white exteriorly.

Male genitalia: Pl. 18, fig. 11.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype.

This species has similar coloration to *L. paraschista* Meyrick but differs basically in fore wing pattern; the two species can be readily distinguished by the labial palpus which in *paraschista* is short and with a blackish subapical band on the second segment, and blackish medial and apical bands on the terminal segment. The present generic assignment is uncertain and is based principally on structure of the genitalia.

Parectopa sp.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 6-12.i, 1 ♂, abdomen missing.

Near the Samoan species *P. pyrelictis* Meyrick.

Timodora callicirrha Meyrick

Timodora callicirrha Meyrick, 1924, *Exot. Microlep.* 3: 86.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ex., 4-10.x, 2 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

Timodora sp.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, abdomen missing.

Near *T. chrysochoa* Meyrick but smaller and without the conspicuous dot at the middle of the costa of the fore wing.

***Phyllocnistis selenopa* Meyrick**

Phyllocnistis selenopa Meyrick, 1915, *Exot. Microlep.* 1 : 348.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

This species is one of the smallest of the Lepidoptera. It was originally described from a specimen bred from leaf-mines on *Melia azedarach* (Meliaceae) in Ceylon. The type is in poor condition and without its abdomen, and the identification of the specimen from the Solomon Islands remains to be verified when more material is available.

LYONETIIDAE

***Opostega leucoprepes* sp. n.**

(Pl. 7, fig. 9)

♂ 8 mm. Labial palpus, head, thorax, tegula and antennal eye-cap shining white ; shaft of antenna pale cream-buff, white-scaled towards base. Fore wing shining white, markings confined to apical third of wing ; a broad elongate capucine yellow marking from near inner margin at $2/3$ extending longitudinally across the wing to termen and apex, this marking constricted at the middle in tornal area and connected at this point to a sickle-shaped, very distinct, capucine yellow mixed with dark brown line which arises from the costa at about $4/5$, the half of the marking basal of the constriction is broadly edged with hair brown basally and along the inner margin of the wing ; a bold jet black dot at apex ; cilia light drab, mixed with hair brown along termen, tufted at apex and tipped with dark hair brown, a blackish basal dash immediately below apex. Hind wing and cilia light drab. Legs white, hind tibia clothed with cream-buff hairs dorsally and with tarsi barred with fuscous.

Male genitalia : Pl. 18, figs. 12, 13.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, holotype, 8-18.ix, 2 ♂.

A distinctive species, perhaps nearest *O. orestias* Meyrick, from Queensland, which has similar coloration but has the yellow marking on the fore wing extending obliquely from the costa, and not along the inner margin.

***Opostega* sp.**

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex., abdomen missing.

Similar to *O. argentella* Bradley, from Rennell I., but without the marking present on the inner margin of the fore wing in that species.

***Bedellia somnulentella* (Zeller)**

Lyonetia somnulentella Zeller, 1847, *Isis von Oken*, 1847 : 894.

Bedellia orpheella Stainton, 1849, *Syst. Cat. Brit. Tineidae*, 1849 : 23.

Bedellia mnesileuca Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 397. **Syn. nov.**

Bedellia ipomoeae Bradley, 1953, *Proc. Hawaii. ent. Soc.* 15 : 114. **Syn. nov.**

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

The re-examination of type material in the British Museum (Natural History) has established the new synonymy given above.

As no original or subsequent type selection appears to have been made for the species *B. mnesileuca* Meyrick (*loc. cit.*) I select a lectotype. The specimen selected as lectotype is a male and carries a label with the following data, "Queensland, Duaringa, G.B./85". The genitalia are mounted on slide No. 5996. This specimen is from a series of ten of the original twenty syntypes in Meyrick's collection. When describing *mnesileuca*, Meyrick (*ibid.* p. 398) says, "I have hitherto recorded this as *somnulentella*, but now perceive it to be distinct; *somnulentella*, which has a dark face, has not occurred authentically in Australia or New Zealand". From this it would seem that the coloration of the head varies, as does the blackish irroration of the fore wing. The specimens from Fiji used for the description of *B. ipomoeae* Bradley (*loc. cit.*) are examples in which the coloration is pale compared with European *somnulentella*. No marked differences could be found in the genitalia of specimens from various localities in both hemispheres.

One of the original three syntypes of *B. somnulentella* (Zeller) (*loc. cit.*) is in the British Museum (Natural History) and is labelled with a museum type label, this label having been attached before the term lectotype was introduced into nomenclature. Re-examination has shown that it is a female, although described as a male by Zeller, and carries a label with the data "Syracuse, 12 Mai". Genitalia slide No. 5965. I now designate this specimen lectotype.

DISTRIBUTION. Occurring on continents and oceanic islands in both hemispheres in habitats where *Convolvulus* and *Ipomoea* species are found, the larva making blotches in the leaves.

Bucculatrix sp.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 2 ♀.

A distinctive species almost wholly white and with only weak markings towards the apex of the fore wing. In the absence of a male I have refrained from naming this species.

Opogona sp.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

A probably undescribed species, superficially resembling *O. fumiceps* (Felder) and *O. retractella* (Walker).

Opogona mendanai sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 10)

♂♀ 9-10 mm. Labial palpus smoke grey, overlaid with iron grey exteriorly. Front of head (face) glossy smoke grey; crown bister, scales appressed; chaetosema prominent, situated on vertex between antennae. Thorax bister anteriorly, posterior third barium yellow; patagium bister. Antenna cartridge buff, basal two or three segments fuscous-black; scape dark fuscous. Fore wing coloration divided transversely at middle, the basal half barium yellow with a wedge-shaped dark fuscous

marking at base of costa, distal half bister; a strong suffusion of blue iridescent scales immediately distad of medial line of demarcation which is directly vertical or slightly inwardly-oblique from costa; cilia hair brown. Hind wing fuscous; male with a large, conspicuous patch of specialized jet black scales in basal area, a lanceolate, thinly scaled area extending medially from basal patch nearly to apex, anterior (costal) margin of patch with fine, moderately dense, cream-buff scales, inner (dorsal) margin fringed with scales arranged in a serried, transverse formation in basal half; cilia in both sexes hair brown or drab. Legs smoke grey, infusate anteriorly; tibiae clothed with long, fine, drab hairs above.

Male genitalia: Pl. 19, figs. 1, 2.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♂, holotype.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♀, paratype.

Related to *O. semisulphurella* (Stainton), but readily distinguished from this and other species of the genus by the large patch of specialized black scales on the hind wing of the male.

Opogona sp.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♀.

Superficially similar to *O. citrolopha* Meyrick, and possibly a form of this species.

Opogona meeki sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 11)

♀ 10-12 mm. Labial palpus shining white, a thick, dark fuscous line along upper margin of basal 3/5 of second segment, exterior of terminal segment shaded with cream-buff. Front of head cartridge buff; fore part of crown (between antennae), antenna and scape shining white, remainder of crown clothed with slender, erect, bister scales. Thorax and tegula chaetura drab. Fore wing chaetura drab with a bronzy patina; anterior edge of costa and cilia around apex and along termen cream-buff; cilia beneath tornus dark grey. Hind wing brassy-grey; cilia dark grey. Legs cartridge buff, hind leg and long hair on hind tibia suffused greyish.

Female genitalia: Pl. 19, figs. 3-5.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ♀, including holotype.

Superficially similar to the Fijian species *O. amblyxena* Meyrick, but slightly larger and without the fine white line present a little before the apex of the fore wing in that species.

Opogona guppyi sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 12)

♂♀ 9-10 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff, upper margin of second segment marked with dark fuscous to near apex. Front of head cartridge buff; crown clothed with slender, erect, bister scales. Thorax and tegula drab. Antenna cartridge buff becoming white towards base; scape white. Fore wing wholly drab, somewhat

paler towards base; cilia concolorous. Hind wing brassy-grey; cilia pale drab. Legs cartridge buff suffused with fuscous.

Male genitalia (Pl. 19, figs. 6, 7): Uncus bilobed.

Female genitalia (Pl. 19, figs. 8-10): Signum two-pronged.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀; 8.ix, 2 ♀, including allotype.

Related to the previous species, *O. meeki* Bradley, but smaller and differing superficially in not having the anterior edge of the costa and the cilia around the apex and along the termen of the fore wing cream-buff.

Ereunetis leucophaeta Bradley

Ereunetis leucophaeta Bradley, 1957, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Solomon Is.* 2 (19): 108.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂; 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. (Rennell I.).

Decadarchis flavistriata (Walsingham)

Ereunetis flavistriata Walsingham, 1907, *Fauna Hawaiiensis*, 1 pt. 5: 716, pl. 25, fig. 18.

Decadarchis euophthalma Meyrick, 1924, *Exot. Microlep.* 3: 83. **Syn. nov.**

ONTONG JAVA: Leuanua, 29.ix, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Hawaiian Is., Solomon Is., Java, Malaya, Fiji, Marquesas, New Hebrides and Kermadec Is.

The above new synonymy has been established following an examination of the relevant type material in the British Museum (Natural History).

Decadarchis empha sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 13)

♂ 12-13 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff or cream-buff with an admixture of white scales, basal segment marked with dark fuscous exteriorly, second segment with a broad transverse dark fuscous marking extending across tuft, bristles dark fuscous, terminal segment with a similar much narrower marking at middle extending into tuft. Head white mixed with cartridge buff or cream-buff. Thorax and tegula white suffused and mixed with cartridge buff and cream-buff, base of tegula marked with dark fuscous. Antenna cream-buff; scape cartridge buff sprinkled with cream-buff scales. Fore wing white, markings blackish with margins somewhat diffuse and irregularly suffused with cream-buff; a short oblique streak from base of costa terminating a little before a thicker, curved, streak arising from costa at $1/3$ and curving inward to middle of disc where it is interrupted and then forks, one prong going direct to apex and widening near apical margin and extending into cilia, the other shorter, broader, prong going to costa at about $5/6$; a small dot on costa a little beyond middle; cilia white mixed with cream-buff; a thin, dark fuscous basal line around apex and along termen; speckled with dark fuscous near apices before apex and along termen, and medially at tornus. Hind wing light grey, margins

darker; cilia concolorous; an expansible, cream-buff, marginal hair-pencil from before middle of costa reaching to about $4/5$; a small, dense, expansible tuft in a shallow groove on upper surface near base of costa, concealed by the anal lobe of the fore wing when the wings are spread.

Male genitalia: Pl. 19, figs. 11, 12.

GUADALCANAL: Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, holotype; Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♂.

TULAGI: 24.ix, 3 ♂.

Apparently closely related to *D. dissipta* Meyrick, from Fiji, and having basically similar wing maculation, but differing in male genitalia: the valva and juxta being considerably broader than in *dissipta*. Also closely related and superficially similar to *D. gephyrias* Meyrick, from Ceylon, but differing in the male genitalia in having the saccus much narrower.

Decadarchis discreta Meyrick

Decadarchis discreta Meyrick, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1910 : 473.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 6 ♀, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6-12.i, 1 ♂; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 7 ♂, 1 ♀; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Is. and Kei Is.

Decadarchis platyrrhyncha Meyrick

Decadarchis platyrrhyncha Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 402.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION: New Hebrides.

Decadarchis inculta Meyrick

Decadarchis inculta Meyrick, *Insects of Samoa*, 3, Lep. fasc. 2 : 111

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 4 ex., 6-12.i, 1 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

YSABEL: Tatamba, 2.x, 2 ex.

DISTRIBUTION. Samoa.

Decadarchis sp.

ONTONG JAVA: Avaha, 30.ix, 3 ex.

Very near to *D. inculta* Meyrick superficially and in structure of male genitalia.

Decadarchis carpophthora Meyrick

Decadarchis carpophthora Meyrick, 1932, *Exot. Microlep.* 4 : 232.

GUADALCANAL: Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 4-10.x, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Is.; the larva feeding in very young coconuts,

Decadarchis sp.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ex., 4-10.x, 1 ♂; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

This material is too worn for descriptive purposes but apparently represents an undescribed species related to *D. carpophthora* Meyrick.

Decadarchis hyperacma Meyrick

Decadarchis hyperacma Meyrick, 1915, *Exot. Microlep.* 1 : 367.

GUADALCANAL : Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION : Australia (Queensland).

Decadarchis semifusca sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 14)

♂ 15-16 mm. Labial palpus cartridge buff, basal segment and second segment except apex suffused with fuscous exteriorly, bristles dark fuscous. Head rough-haired, cartridge buff. Thorax broadly cartridge buff medially, fuscous laterally; tegula fuscous. Antenna and scape cartridge buff, antenna slightly darker. Fore wing cartridge buff, a broad, somewhat diffuse, fuscous submedian streak from base to termen near tornus, heaviest near base and having inner (proximal) margin moderately well-defined and, when the wings are folded over the abdomen, abutting on to the fuscous area of the thorax; anterior (costal) area of wing in some examples suffused with light fuscous; cilia concolorous, a short, fuscous basal line around tornus. Hind wing pale cartridge buff; cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia : Pl. 19, figs. 13, 14.

ONTONG JAVA : Leuaniua, 29.ix, 9 ♂, including holotype; Avaha, 30.ix, 4 ♂.

Superficially this species is nearest to *D. psammaula* Meyrick, described from Tahiti, but is distinguished by its darker and more sombre coloration.

TINEIDAE

Monopis monachella (Hübner)

Tinea monachella Hübner, 1796, *Samml. Europ. Schmett.* 8 : pl. 21, fig. 143.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 2 ♂; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. An almost cosmopolitan species, mainly in warm regions, the larva feeding on dried skins, in birds' nests, refuse, etc,

***Spatularia mimosae* (Stainton)**

Laverna ? *mimosae* Stainton, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 5 : 126.

Ereunetis ? *semivora* Walsingham, 1899, *Indian Mus. Notes*, 4 : 107.

Pylaetis ophionota Meyrick, 1907, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 18 : 752.

Spatularia fuligineella Deventer, 1904, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 47 : 1.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 4-10.x, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. Indo-Malayan region : larva in pods of mimosa (*Acacia*) and various other trees.

***Tinea chlorospora* Meyrick**

Tinea chlorospora Meyrick, 1924, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 71.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 17 ex., 4-10.x, 7 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ex.

NEW HEBRIDES : LUGANVILLE, Santo, 3.ix, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Fiji.

***Tinea nesocharis* Meyrick**

Tinea nesocharis Meyrick, 1928, *Exot. Microlep.* 3 : 427.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 5 ex., 4-10.x, 5 ex.; Tapenanje, 10-23.xii, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Solomon Is. and Bismarck Archipelago.

***Tinea despecta* Meyrick**

Tinea despecta Meyrick, 1919, *Exot. Microlep.* 2 : 274.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂.

YSABEL : Tatamba, 2.x, 1 ♀.

ONTONG JAVA : Avaha, 30.ix, 2 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Indo-Australian region and in South America (British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador and Bermuda).

***Cythaula inophora* Meyrick**

Cythaula inophora Meyrick, 1919, *Exot. Microlep.* 2 : 254.

GUADALCANAL : Ilu Farm, 26.xii.53-4.i.54, 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION. New Guinea.

***Gerontha captiosella* Walker**

Gerontha captiosella Walker, 1864, *List. Lep. Ins. B.M.* 29 : 782.

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 3 ♂, 4-10.x, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

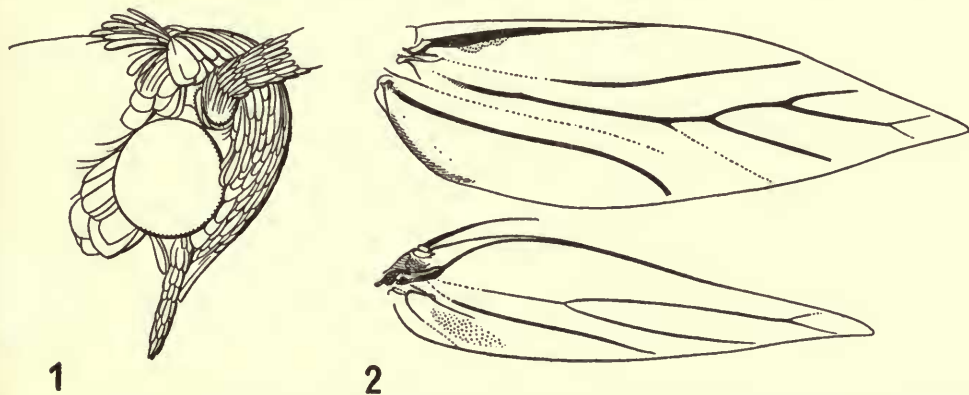
DISTRIBUTION. Occurring throughout the Indo-Australian region.

INCURVARIIDAE

Ischnocanaba gen. nov.

(Text-figs. 1, 2)

Labial palpus moderate, straight, drooping, slender, clothed with short appressed scales, without bristles; terminal segment $1\frac{1}{2}$ or longer, slightly rough-scaled at apex. Maxillary palpus not visible. Tongue moderately developed. Head with crown clothed in loosely appressed, broad-tipped scales fringing base of antenna; face receding, badly worn in specimen examined but apparently smooth-scaled. Eye moderate, round. Ocellus absent. Antenna implanted anterior to eye, about $1\frac{1}{2}$;



FIGS. 1 and 2. *Ischnocanaba euryzona* gen. n. sp. n. (1) Lateral view of head to show labial palpus. (2) Venation of fore and hind wings (del. Arthur Smith).

scape small, smooth, cylindrical, not thickened, without pecten; flagellum (male) slightly compressed laterally towards base, clothed with slender, appressed scales throughout, producing a slight serrulation, apex roughened or tufted. Posterior tibia with closely appressed scales, inner spur of first pair very long and reaching beyond middle, inner spur of second pair almost as long. Fore and hind wings with greatly reduced or degraded venation. Fore wing with apex pointed, vein 1b simple, 1c represented by a fold, 2 and 3 coincident and very weak, 5 absent or coincident with 4, 6 and 7 long stalked and going to termen and apex respectively, 8 connate with 6 and 7, 9 absent, 10 present and strongly developed, 11 absent, 12 present. Hind wing lanceolate, vein 1a short and weak, 1b absent, 1c present and strongly developed, discocellular veins absent or very weak, 2 and 3 probably coincident and arising from angle of cell, 4 and 5 absent, 6 and 7 coincident to near apex, 6 to termen, 7 to apex, 8 moderately strong and very short, frenulum strongly developed.

Male genitalia (Pl. 15, fig. 15): Uncus reduced to two or three simple points or papillae. Valva simple, costa separate, without specialized comb; sacculus in the form of a spined knob or pad. Vinculum very large and strongly sclerotized.

Type species of genus : *Ischnocanaba euryzona* sp. n.

This genus is at once distinguished from other known genera of the Incurvariidae by the greatly reduced or degraded wing venation. The comparatively smooth scaling of the head is also exceptional for this family. The male genitalia show the basic incurvariid morphological characters but lack specialized spining on the valva.

The systematic position of this genus in the Incurvariidae is uncertain and it is tentatively placed between the genera *Phylloproria* and *Lampronia*, to which it bears closest superficial resemblance. So far as is known the family has not previously been known from the Solomon Islands.

Ischnocanaba euryzona sp. n.

(Pl. 7, fig. 15)

♂ 9 mm. Labial palpus drab. Head with crown clothed with broad-tipped, loosely appressed, smooth, somewhat shining drab scales ; face worn in specimen examined but apparently having similar coloration. Thorax dull purplish-black ; tegula drab, overlaid at base and to near outer margin with dull purplish-black. Fore wing drab, heavily irrorate with dark mummy brown ; a moderately broad, inwardly-oblique, silvery white fascia, with weak bronzy reflections, from a little beyond middle of costa, inner edge straight, outer edge incurved before inner margin (dorsum) ; basal area of wing similarly coloured, and a small pre-apical dash ; cilia dark hair brown along dorsum and costa, whitish around apex and irrorate with dark mummy brown. Hind wing fuscous ; cilia dark hair brown. Legs drab, banded with dark mummy brown.

Male genitalia : Pl. 19, fig. 15 (aedeagus missing).

GUADALCANAL : Honiara, 8-18.ix, 1 ♂, holotype.

